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THE FIRST DOSE STOPS BURNING & GONORRHOEA PUS
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BOMBAY 3.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO. 268 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURE WITH OR REPRESENT
INDIAN MERCANTILE
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Anglo-French Reply To Peace Appeal

Berlin Assurance To Belgium And Holland

Fate Of U-Boat Attack On British Convoy

LONDON, Nov. 12.

A spokesman in Berlin denied once again that Germany has any intention of violating the neutrality either of Holland or Belgium.

ASSURANCES FROM BERLIN

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Netherlands newspapers have published messages from their Berlin correspondents which are full of reassurances received from the German Foreign Office.

The correspondent of the 'Handelsblad" says that he was told that the troops now massed on the Dutch and Belgian frontiers are carrying out manoeuvres. These manoeuvres are only for technical and instructional purposes and have no political character.—Reuter.

U-BOAT DISAPPEARS

Result Of Attack On British Convoy

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 12.

The crew of a Norwegian ship which arrived at Haugesund today, describe the frustration of a U-boat attack on a British convoy. As the U-boat was preparing to attack the cargoers, two warships swung over and dropped depth charges. The U-boat appeared twice with bows in the air before disappearing.—Reuter.

BRITONS ADVISED TO QUIT BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Nov. 12.

A confidential circular from the British Consul states that Britons who prefer or are constrained to remain may do so but those in a position to leave would be well advised to make the necessary arrangements.—Reuter.

BLACK OUT IN DUTCH TOWNS

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The latest precautionary measure taken by the Netherlands is for a blackout of Amsterdam and other coastal towns. These cities will have the first blackout tomorrow night.—Reuter.

Only Key Points Flooded

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.

It is learned to-night that only certain key points on the main defences have hitherto been flooded.

Floodgates at Baarn and Zwist have not yet been opened.

The order for the evacuation of these towns does not affect anybody.—Reuter.

R. A. F. Over German Cities

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Air Ministry announces that the R. A. F. Aircraft successfully carried out reconnaissance flights over the south west of Germany last night. Among the cities over which the aircraft flew were Stuttgart, Nannheim and Nuremburg. One aircraft did not return.—B. O. W.

Popular Enthusiasm For Anglo-French Alliance

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Popular enthusiasm for Anglo-French Alliance strikingly illustrated in the immense demand to-day for emblems on sale in London streets in which Cornflower which is the symbol of French association of ancient combatants was intertwined with Flanders Poppy of the British Legion of ex-Service men. The number available in London was limited and high prices were asked. All were sold out before eleven o'clock.—B.O.W.

Confident Of China's Victory

Chiang-Kai-Shek's Address To Kuomintang After Tour Of Front

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Chungking: Addressing the plenary session of the Central Kuomintang Executive Committee Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek reviewed the war situation in the past nine months and assured party leaders that Japan's offensive in military, political and economic fields was daily becoming more increasingly doomed to failure.

His confidence in China's ultimate victory was greatly strengthened as the result of a recent personal trip of inspection of the front, where he was deeply impressed with the fighting initiative of Chinese troops and the high morale of the people.—Reuter.

SOVIET HELP TO CHINA ON INCREASE

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 31.

According to diplomatic reports received here from Chungking, the seat of Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek's Government, the assistance lent by Soviet Russia to China is on the increase.

No fewer than 10,000 Red Army motor lorries have been put at the disposal of the Chinese Government. For the time being they might be used for the transport to Siberia of such products as tungsten and manganese ore which will eventually be sent to Germany.

Obviously the Russian leaders have found an easy way of fulfilling the Russo-German economic agreement without depleting the stocks of Russian industry. In a more general way, competent observers in London feel that as the European war follows its course, Stalin's attention is likely to be increasingly directed towards Asia.

Greetings To Italy's King

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The King sent a message of congratulation to King Victor Emmanuel on the occasion of his seventieth birthday on November 11.—Reuter.

No Sabotage Of Bombers

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

The bombers aboard the barge have been recovered.

It is believed that they were not seriously damaged. The police found evidence of sabotage.—Reuter.

Lebrun Demands Reparation Of Injustices

Britain Willing To Consider Terms If Germany Puts Forth Proposals, Says King George

THE object of Britain in entering the War was to free Europe from German aggression and establish in Europe an honourable peace, says the reply sent by King George VI to the peace appeal of the sovereigns of Denmark and Belgium.

ONLY IF GERMANY MOVES

Concluding the reply says that if both the Governments of Belgium and Holland receive any proposals which the German Government may make to conclude peace, "I can say at once that my Government would give their just and earnest consideration."

FRANCE'S TERMS FOR PEACE

M. Lebrun, President of the French Republic, in the course of his reply to the Peace offer says: "Lasting peace can only be established by the reparation of injustices imposed by force on Czechoslovakia, Austria and Poland.

"Any solution which would consecrate the triumph of injustice would result in a precarious truce for Europe.

"It is for Germany and no longer for France to pronounce herself for or against that peace to which all threatened countries aspire."

BERLIN STILL "EXAMINING"

The German Minister in Holland has informed the Dutch Foreign Minister that the "peace offer" would be "carefully examined" by the German Government.

George VI
British King

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO PEACE APPEAL

King George Willing To Consider Proposals If They Come From Germany

LONDON, November 12.

The King has sent separate replies in almost identical terms to Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold. The replies declare that the King has carefully examined with the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Dominions the appeal of November 7, and recalls the previous appeal of August 23, which was welcomed by the British, French, Italian and Polish Governments. A few days later the German Government launched an unprovoked attack on Poland, which has been overrun with every circumstance of brutality.

The reply has expressed appreciation of the offer and declares: "It is and always has been my desire that the war should not last a day longer than is absolutely necessary". The essen-

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 4)

THREATS ARE SIGNS OF NAZI WEAKNESS

Time Is On Our Side In This War, Says Churchill

LONDON, Nov. 12.

"We are not disturbed by blood-curdling threats, indeed we take them as a sign of our foes' weakness," exclaimed Mr. Churchill in a broadcast speech to-night.

Mr. Churchill said: "We do not make threats in war time. If we

GERMANY CAREFULLY EXAMINING PEACE APPEAL

THE HAGUE, Nov. 12.

The German Minister in Holland has informed the Dutch Foreign Minister that the peace offer of Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold would be "carefully examined" by the German Government.—Reuter.

have ideas of an offensive character, we should not talk about them but try them in action. We do not underrate the power and malignity of the enemies; we are prepared to endure tribulation but we were prepared for it ten weeks ago.

"TIME ON OUR SIDE"

"We are far stronger than ten weeks ago and far better prepared to endure the worst malice of Herr Hitler and his Huns. Our Navy is stronger. Our anti-U-Boat forces are three times more numerous. Our Air Force is much stronger and our Army is growing and improving in training every day. Time is on our side. A long procession of important events has moved in our favour since the beginning of the war, affecting German relations with Italy and Japan and what has happened in Turkey. Russia is now so boastful that she is bullying

(Continued on page 7, col. 2)

Albert Lebrun
President of France

FRENCH TERMS FOR PEACE

It Is For Germany And Not France To Move In The Matter, Says Lebrun

PARIS, Nov. 12.

M. Lebrun's reply to the Hague peace appeal appreciates the sentiments inspiring the two Sovereigns and declares that France repeats that she is determined to welcome any possibility of assuring a just and lasting peace for all peoples. She has taken up arms to end definitely the violent and forceful undertakings, which for two years have enslaved and destroyed three nations and today threaten the security of all nations.

Lasting peace can only be established by the reparation of injustices imposed by force on Czechoslovakia, Austria and Poland.

It is only possible if effective political and economic guarantees assure in the future the respect and the liberty of all nations. Any solution, which would consecrate the triumph of injustice would result in a precarious truce for Europe unlinked to a stable and legitimate peace, whose advent is foreshadowed in the Sovereigns' message.

It is for Germany and no longer for France to pronounce herself for or against that peace to which all threatened countries aspire.—Reuter.

Soviet Turns Down Finnish Proposals

Stalin Refuses To Give Up Claim For Mainland Naval Base

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 12.

M. Stalin has declared that he is unable to accept the Finnish counter-proposals in their present form.

He refuses to renounce the claim for a mainland naval base, states a Helsinki telegram.

It adds, that the Soviet is preparing a fresh memorandum.—Reuter.

"Threatening To Her Independence"

HELSINKI, Nov. 11.

Replying to the Tass Agency statement the Foreign Office stated that the Soviet Government proposed talks and then submitted proposals which Finland considered in part as threatening her independence and neutrality.

Finland had made extensive concessions regarding questions affecting Soviet security, particularly that of Leningrad, but because of the nature of the Soviet demands she was obliged to take precautionary defensive measures.—Reuter.

LONDON INDIANS STAND BY NATIONAL DEMAND

New Organisation To Support Freedom Movement

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, November 12.

An "ad hoc" Committee called the Indian National Emergency Committee was formed yesterday afternoon.

At a meeting held at the National Trade Union Club under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. B. Vakil to find out ways and means to carry out activities amongst Indians to support the Indian national demand for freedom.

After speeches by Messrs Subba Rao, Bar.-at-Law, Cedric Dover, Spitam, Cama, P. B. Seal, Suresh, Vaidya and Sirat Ali, the meeting passed the resolution supporting the Indian national demand for self-determination, for the right to frame the constitution for India through a Constituent Assembly elected by the people.

AIR-RAID WARNING AT CALCUTTA

Sequel To Unidentified 'Plane Near Prohibited Area

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

An air-raid warning was sounded in Calcutta at 5-28 p.m. (I. S. T.) to-day, and the "All-Clear" signal was given five minutes later (5-33 p.m.).

It is learnt that an unidentified 'plane was sighted about 20 miles south-west of Calcutta flying very close to the prohibited area (from the coast line to Calcutta) and in the direction of Calcutta. —A. P.

Sardar Patel For Bombay

BARDOLI, Nov. 12.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is leaving Bardoli to-morrow afternoon and will arrive in Bombay in the evening by the Kathiawar Express.—A. P.

NOTICE

The office of the 'Bombay Chronicle' will remain closed to-day. There will, therefore, be no issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" to-morrow.

Arab Detenues Released

For General Improvement In Internal Security Of Palestine

JERUSALEM, Nov. 12.

Major-General Barker commanding British Troops in Palestine has announced the release of a number of Arabs held in detention camps.

This step has been taken owing to a general improvement in the internal security of Palestine and greater Arab co-operation in the maintenance of order.—Reuter.

Chamberlain In Bed

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Following the visit to 10 Downing Street of Medical advisors, Lord Horder and Sir Russell Wilkinson this morning, it is reported that the Prime Minister's progress continues satisfactory. He will remain in bed over the week-end but is carrying on his duties and conferring with his colleagues.—B. O. W.

Hague Denies Reports

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.

Reports that Germany has presented an ultimatum to Holland are officially denied in The Hague.—Reuter.

The Committee of the British Colony has advised British subjects possessing their own means of transport to make arrangements to leave the country.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of **ONE ANNA** per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a fair, healthy, active, good-looking, cultured (preferably a graduate) bride for a Bengali Kayastha widower Engineer without issue aged 39 having high Leeds University qualifications posted with Ceylon Government salary Rs. 450/- p. m. marriage preferred in Bombay in December. Persons genuinely interested in above connection need only apply sharp with full particulars and photo to Mr. Natin Chandra, Chandra Danda, Khar, Bombay. (12487)

Wanted—Educated, handsome, and accomplished Aggarwala girl for England returned young gentleman, Tayal Gotra of 25 years, well established, belonging to well known, rich and respectable Aggarwal family of Punjab. Write to Anand Deve, Rais, Hissar. (12469)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a few Salesman on Rs. 100/- plus T.A. Rs. 50/- for pushing the Royal & Rankin's Patent Medicines and Injections. For particulars apply to the Sole Agent for India. The American Research Homoeopathic Society, 4, Hare Street, Calcutta. (12445)

Wanted immediately a hard-working intelligent Honours' Graduate in Economics for a temporary post of a Senior Clerk in a local Government Office on a salary of Rs. 100 per month. Applications should be sent to Box No. 1347, "Bombay Chronicle."

68. FLATS TO LET

Airy flats in Swastik House, Opposite Pathe Cinema. Rent 60—90. Apply on premises. Telephone: 26968". (12480)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Sydenham College of Commerce —New sessions for the Shorthand Class, Theory and Speed, commences on 15th November. No entrance qualification. For admission and other particulars apply to the College office. (1389)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Nationals (Woollen Mills) Limited, Ludhiana appointing Agents on Monthly Remuneration Rs. 100, Woollen & Silk Coatings, Shirtings, Sarees samples given free. No Investment. Apply. (12476)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, on a scale of Rs. 130-10-200 (liable to revision) to be filled with effect from 15th November, 1939 or thereabout.

Intending candidates will receive, on application further particulars regarding the conditions of appointment, etc., from the Principal, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

Applications for the post must reach the Principal, not later than 25th November, 1939.

(1390)

NOTICE TO BUILDING & SANITARY CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of Buildings & Sanitary works for THE TRUSTEES, BAI KABIBAI CHARITIES at Gilbert Hill, Andheri (for THE HANSRAJ MORARJI PUBLIC SCHOOL).

Copies of specifications and tender forms can be had from the Office of the undersigned during Office hours on payment of Rs. 10/- for Building work and Rs. 5/- for Plumbing work per copy.

SEALED TENDERS will be accepted upto 4 P.M. (S.T.) on 23-11-1939.

THE TRUSTEES do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Messrs. MASTER, SATHE & BHUTA.
F. A., A.R.I.B.A.
Chartered Architects,
34/38 Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

1386.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(Railway Board)

NOTICE

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF SLACK COAL TO THE G.I.P. RAILWAY DURING THE YEAR 1940-41.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following quantities of Slack Coal from Collieries, situated in the Central Provinces during the period 1st April, 1940, to 31st March, 1941:—

1. 2,500 tons.

The Slack should conform to the following Grading Specification:—

It should have a calorific value of not less than 9,000 British Thermal Units per lb. as fired and should not contain more than 20% ash. The coal should be of the following sizes:—

Screen	Retain	Pass.
1"	0.0%	100.0%
½"	10.0%	90.0%
¼"	40.0%	50.0%
1/8"	25.0%	25.0%
1/16"	15.0%	10.0%

2. 4,900 tons—size not exceeding ½" Cube.
3. 3,600 tons—size 1" to 1¼".

Forms of Tender, Specifications and Instructions to Tenderers may be obtained from the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on payment of Re. 1/- for each set.

Tenders should be deposited in the Tender Box kept in the office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, before 11-00 A.M. (Calcutta time) on Friday the 24th November, 1939, and they will be opened at 11-15 A.M. in the presence of Tenderers on the same day.

J. R. HARRISON,
Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board.

Calcutta,
Dated the 3rd November, 1939.

(1344)

Public Notices

REMOVAL NOTICE

Our esteemed Patrons are hereby requested to note that we are shifting our office from Munjee House, 18-20, Rampart Row to Amar Building, 4th floor Sir Phirozshaw Mehta Road from 10th November, 1939.

(Sd.) MUNJEE NATHUBHOY & CO.

(1355)

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

NOTICE.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL DURING 1940-41

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following Steam Coal to the Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway, during the twelve months ending 31st March, 1941.

Coal to be delivered by sea at Mormugao into wagons to be provided by the Railway ... ... 85,000 tons.

2. The coal must be either of selected Grade or Grade 1, either hand-picked or screened and be free from shale or other deleterious matter. It must be fresh coal. "Weathered" coal will not be accepted.

3. Forms of Tender, Specifications and Instructions to Tenderer may be obtained from the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta on payment of Re. 1/- for each set.

4. No Tender will be considered unless it is submitted in the prescribed form.

5. The Tenders which may be submitted for the whole or for any portion of the quantity noted above should be addressed in sealed covers to the "Agent and General Manager, Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway, c/o the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta" superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Coal". The Tenders should be lodged in the Tender Box kept in the office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, before 11-00 a.m. (Calcutta time) on Friday the 24th November, 1939.

6. The Agent & General Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance; he further reserves the right to accept any Tender wholly or in part at his option.

Calcutta, Dated the 3rd November, 1939.

(1343)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT
(Railway Board.)

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL TO THE STATE-MANAGED RAILWAYS AND TO THE ASSAM BENGAL, BENGAL NAGPUR, BENGAL & NORTH-WESTERN, JODHPUR, MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA, ROHILKHUND AND KUMAYUN AND SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE YEAR 1940-41.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following quantities of coal for the above Railways during the period 1st April, 1940 to 31st March, 1941:—

		Tons.
1.	Steam coal, by Rail	33,00,000
2.	Coke Breeze ..	4,900
3.	Soft Coke for Workshop purposes ..	7,300
4.	Hard Coke ..	4,700
5.	Screened Rubble coal (for Power House)	4,800

Forms of Tender, Specifications and Instructions to Tenderers may be obtained from the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on payment of Re. 1/- for each set.

The successful Tenderers will be required to execute an Agreement (paying the Stamp Duty thereon) on a form provided by the Company-managed Railways mentioned above, if so desired.

The Agent and General Managers of the Company-managed Railways do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of tenders; they reserve the right to accept any tender wholly or in part.

Tenders should be deposited in the Tender Box kept in the office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board before 11-00 A.M. (Calcutta time) on Friday the 24th November, 1939, and they will be opened at 11-15 A.M. in the presence of tenderers on the same day.

J. R. HARRISON,
Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board.

Calcutta,
Dated the 3rd November, 1939.

(1342)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of all or any of the following articles for one year from 1-3-1940 will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on 24-11-39 not later than 1 P.M. B.T.

2. Gram about 14,19,000 lbs., Bran about 2,04,000 lbs., Barley about 30,000 lbs., Rice about 6,840 lbs. Oil cakes about 18,000 lbs and salt about 10,500 lbs.

3. The Municipal Commissioner reserves to himself the right of accepting any tender wholly or of splitting it up amongst two or more tenderers.

4. Tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed, "Tender for the supply of grain to the Municipal Cattle," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

5. Forms of tender specifications etc. will be issued to anyone on payment of Rupee one only by the undersigned who will give any further information required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

R. K. MHATRE,
Ag. Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Deptt.
Bombay, 8th Novr. 1939.

1376.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT SECOND KOOMBHARWADA LANE.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Mahimtura & Co. Attorneys for the Sub-Mortgagees Messrs. Nagji Motiji & Co. and on account and at the risk of Mortgagors Aishabai widow of Haji Gani Currim and Ismail Haji Gani, in exercise of the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of April 1929 and Further Charge dated the 12th day of November 1929 and Transfer Mortgage dated the 22nd day of June 1931 vested in the said Sub Mortgagees Messrs. Nagji Motiji & Co. by virtue of an Indenture of Sub-Mortgage bearing date the 21st day of July 1931 and two Further Charges dated 18th September 1931 and 29th September, 1936, and also in exercise of said Sub-Mortgage dated 21st July, 1931, and Additional Security dated 29th September, 1936, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Valuable Immovable Property on TUESDAY, the 14th day of November, 1939, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the Premises.

Quit and Ground Rent Land admeasuring 183 2/9 Square Yards or thereabouts situate at 2nd Koombharwada Lane registered under Cadastral Survey No. 4019 of Bhuleshwar Division with messuages thereon assessed under C Ward No. 7690 Street No. 12.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Mahimtura & Co. Attorneys for the Sub-Mortgagees or the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,

BENNETT & CO.

BONA FIDE SALE

FURNITURE BY WIMBRIDGE SAFE, ELECTRIC FANS, TYPEWRITER, SILVERWARE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SUNDAY, the 19th November, 1939, at 10-30 A.M. (S. T.) sell by public auction at Damulbhai's Wadi near Mahaluxmi Temple Furniture by Wimbridge such as large and small cabinets, sofa, chairs, wardrobes, side tables, revolving chair, roll top writing table, carpet, Miller's safe, silverware, palm stands, ceiling fans, Remington typewriter, etc. (the property of a gentleman.)

Furniture is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) at 11-30 A.M. to 4 P.M. (S.T.) at 57, Medows Street, Fort, of complete Household furniture, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington portable typewriter, Phillips, Austrian and Chub safes, Chesterfield Sets, etc.

To-Day, The 13th Nov. At 10 A. M. (Morning)
LAST SHOW
ABHINAYA
(IN BENGALI)
Starring:—
SADHANA BOSE
DHIRAJ BHATTACHARYA
HINDMATA
VINCENT ROAD, PAREL
Daily Rates of Hindmata Cinema.

The mark that is now synonymous with Exquisite Entertainment.
SUDAMA'S FIRST HIT
SABITA DEVI
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As You Please
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MOTILAL VASANTI
KHURSHID, MAZHAR
Directed by SARVOTTAM BADAMI
A SUPREME RELEASE PRODUCED AT RANJIT
Now Showing
2ND WEEK
AT
IMPERIAL
Daily: 4-15, 7 & 10 p. m.
MATINEE TO-DAY At 1-30 P.M.

WAR IN POLAND!
See the whole thrilling story in
'THE REBEL SON'
A UNITED ARTISTS RELEASE
with
HARRY BAUR
heading a fine cast
EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MINERVA'S
'PUKAR'
or "The Great Moghul"
IN 15TH CITY WEEK
MINERVA
DAILY: 4-0, 7-0 & 10-0 P.M.
TO-DAY MATINEE AT 1-0 P.M.

NOTE CHANGED TIMING:
DAILY 4-0, 7-0, & 10-0 P.M.
SAT., SUN. HOLIDAY MATINEES 1-0 P.M.
PRABHAT'S Admi
IN 10th WEEK AT
Directed by: SHANTARAM.
CENTRAL

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES!...
SEE!!!
Shree RANJIT'S
Romantic Comedy
"ON THE RIVER"
Starring:
SITARA, KUMAR, CHARLIE, GHORY, etc. at
PATHE Daily: 4-15, 7, & 10 p.m.
To-day Matinee at 1-30 p.m.

SPECIAL DIWALI ATTRACTION!
NEW THEATRES GREAT PICTURE
KAPAL KUNDALA
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See it Today with your family.
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WADIA'S
JEWEL OFFERING
KAHAN HAI MANZIL TERI
featuring
ILA DEVI, RADHA RANI, Harishchandra, Shah Nawaz & 1,000 others
Directed By S. M. YOUSUF
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Matinee To-day & Tomorrow At 2 P. M.
Daily: 4-30, 7 & 10 P. M.

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BALIWALA THEATRE
Our Special Performance
MONDAY, the 13th November at 2-30 p.m.
MRITCHHAKATIK
CHARUDATTA: Sjt. Balgandharva

Special for
DIVALI & RAMZAN IDD
ON 13TH NOVEMBER, 1939
MONDAY MORNING SHOW
AT 9-30 a.m.
Whole Serial
RICHARD TALMADGE
IN
PIRATE TREASURE
Concession rate As. 2, 7, 4, 2.
MAJESTIC CINEMA

A. R. P. WORK IN CITY

Committees Function In Postal Areas

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

From time to time mention has been made in the Press of an A.R.P. organisation following the Postal Delivery Areas, of which there are 19 in Bombay. A. R. P. work has to be decentralised when the problem is one presented by a City with a population of one and a quarter millions, and it was felt that the Postal Areas gave an easy solution of this problem of decentralisation. The solution of the problem lies in the formation of influential committees to study the A. R. P. needs of each Area.

During the initial stages of the A. R. P. campaign, the Rotary Club, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchant's Chamber, the European Association, the South Indian Welfare Society and other organisations took an active part in the formation of committees. Thanks to their efforts, A. R. P. Committees have been formed for the following Areas:

1 Fort North, E. W. Fairbrass, Esq., 6, Rampart Row.
2 Kalbadevi, Mr. Popatlal M. Shah, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Churchgate Reclamation
3 Mandvi, Mr. Popatlal M. Shah, The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Churchgate Reclamation.
4 Girgaum, Mr. N. M. Chinoy, The Bombay Garage, Chowpatty, Bombay.
1 and 5 Fort South, T. R. S. Kynnersley, The Concrete Association of India, Home Street, Bombay.
6 Malabar Hill, Neville Wadia, Esq., Neville House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
7 Grant Road, Mr. N. M. Chinoy, The Bombay Garage, Chowpatty, Bombay.
14 Dadar, Mr. N. V. Sarma, Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga, Bombay.
16 Mahim, Mr. N. V. Sarma, Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga, Bombay.
18 Worli, J. W. Malone, Esq., Morris Industries (India) Ltd., Worli, Bombay.
19 Matunga, Mr. N. V. Sarma, Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga, Bombay.
20 Bandra, Mrs. H. C. Captain, 4, Bandra Hill, Bombay.

These Committees are busy working out schemes based on Home Office Handbooks and Memoranda bearing in mind that Indian conditions and conditions in Europe, present very different problems. Wardens are being selected by these Committees for Postal Delivery Beat Areas. They, with their special knowledge, will be able to assist the general public in times of emergency. Building Wardens are being selected to look after the A. R. P. needs of large blocks of flats and business premises. They deserve the assistance of all who value the safety of their property, and the general safety of the City, for it is they who can advise on measures against the incendiary bomb and other dangers incidental to Air or Naval bombardment.

In the undernoted Postal Delivery Areas:
8 Byculla,
9 Chinch Bunder.
10 Mazagaon,
11 Jacob Circle
12 Parel,
13 DeLisle Road,
15 Sewri,
17 Dharavi,

no Committees have been formed, and it appears imperative that those who have a real stake in these Areas, should seek the advice of the A. R. P. Officer, with a view to the formation of Committees.

A danger which appears to be remote now may in the future be unpleasantly close to us, and now appears to be the time to form a skeleton organisation, capable of expansion. Self help is the keynote of A. R. P., and all should seek to find out how to help themselves in a time of emergency.

When once all Areas of the City have been covered, it can be said A. R. P. in Bombay is getting into its stride. Those interested are requested to communicate with either the A. R. P. Officer, or the Chairman of any of the Committees which have been formed.

RURAL UPLIFT WORK IN BOMBAY

Reports From Districts

In 1935-36 the Government of India sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 7 lakhs for expenditure on schemes for the economic development and improvement of rural areas in the Bombay Presidency including Sind of which the Bombay share was Rs. 5,62,000 and expenditure was incurred on various schemes approved by Legislative Council. The expenditure up to the end of November 1938 amounted to Rs. 4,79,000. The Government of India sanctioned a further allotment of Rs. 5 lakhs in 1936-37 and this will be utilised when the previous grant has been fully spent.

Besides the Government of India grant and various grants sanctioned by the Provincial Government to local authorities and other bodies for rural education, village water supply, road construction, sanitation, public health and medicine, etc., the Provincial Government also made allotments of Rs. 56,400 in 1937-38 and Rs. 56,000 in 1938-39 to Collectors especially for the purpose of village improvement. Government also provided Rs. 1 1/2 lakhs in 1937 for research work in cottage industries.

The reports received from District Officers refer to activities of improvement of cotton seeds, use of better agricultural implements, increase in number of studbulls, increased attention to poultry farming, handloom weaving, sanitation, water-supply, village communications, night schools and propaganda by village uplift vans.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

On The Air

MONDAY, 13, NOV.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8 a.m. Recitation from Quran. 8-15 Naat. 8-20 Naghma-i-Id. 8-30 Vilayat Khan. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 A I R Melody Trio. 9-5 A I R Rhythm Trio. 9-10 Asad Ali Khan. 9-30 Shamshadbai. 9-50 E. Roberts. 10 G. A. Khan Gwaliari. 10-15 Munnibai 11-30 Thumrian, Id, Geet, Dadre, Saz.

12-57 p.m. News in Hindustani. 1 An Orchestral Variety. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Vocal gems. 5 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 5-5 G. A. Khan Gwaliari. 5-20 Vilayat Khan. 5-40 Song Selection. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Local news and announcements. 6-15 A Sitar recital. 6-30 Asad Ali Khan. 6-45 Shamshadbai. 7 For Villagers Only. 7-30 Id-Dul-Fitr. 8-25 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 8-30 The Rape of the Earth. 1. 8-45 Id ke Dogane. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-45 The Nite Club Boys. 10-30 Late news.

Delhi II—Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8 a.m. to 10-30 and 11-30 to 2 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 6-15 As in Delhi 1. 6-15 Shamshadbai 6-30 G. A. Khan Gwaliari. 6-40 Vilayat Khan. 6-50 Munnibai. 7 A. S. Khan. 7-20 E. Roberts. Geet. 7-30 As in Delhi 1. 9-45 A Surbahar recital. 9-55 Asad Ali Khan. 10-15 Do Iden. 10-30 Late news.

Delhi III—Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

8 a.m. to 9 As in Delhi 1. 9-5 News in Pushtu. 9-10 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1. 11-30 to 8 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. For the countryside. Id-ul-Fitr. 6-12 Recitation from Quran. 6-22 Naats. 6-40 Recitation of Poems. 6-50 Naats. 7-15 Id-ul-Fitr. 7-30 Naats. 7-40 Meer Sahib ki Id. 8-5 Channu Khan. 8-20 Bageshri on the Vichitra Veena. 8-30 Recitation of Hindi Poetry. 8-40 Shamshad Begam. 9-50 Channun Khan. 10 Mubarak Ali Khan. 10-10 A Sitar recital. 10-30 Ittija.

(This stations broadcasts on 200 metres (1,503 kc/s) from 8-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. and from 5 p.m. to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi except from 6-10 to 7 p.m.)

6-15 p.m. Recitation from Quran. 6-25 Id. 6-30 Naghma-i-Id. 6-35 Id-ul-Fitr in Pushtu, by Maulana Abdul Qadir Khan. 6-45 Sabrannisa.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit! 8-10 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Qawwalis. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Recitations. 9-15 Id-Mubarak. 9-30 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-35 Anwarbai of Amritsar. 10 Close down.

12-30 p.m. Recorded music. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 A variety. 1-10 Mutual understanding. 1-25 Ranjit Roy and party. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 2-30 Close down.

5 Recorded music. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Garbas. 5-45 Orchestral melodies. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Hafiz Fazalurrehman and party. 6-30 Nana Ani Mani. 7 Id-ul-Fitr. 7-15 Nadira. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 The Kolhapur Cinetone Orchestra. 8-30 Made in India. 8-45 Devotional Ditties. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-45 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-55 Anwarbai of Amritsar. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 to 10 a.m. As in Bombay 1.

12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

5 to 6-10 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 6-10 Suresh Babu. 6-30 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1. 9-30 They stand and wait. 9-50 Ken Mac and his Dance Band with Beryl Templeman. 10-5 Barbara Braganza. 10-15 Ken Mac and his Band. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

8 p.m. Instrumental Overture. 8-5 Learn to sing. 8-20 Shrimati V. R. Dhanammal. 6 News in English. 6-5 For the villages. 6-50 Isai Arasu M. M. Dandapani Desikar. 7-15 Self Sufficiency. 7-30 Announcements. 7-50 T. Gururajappa. 8-30 Kadithamum Kanneerum. 8-45 Isai Arasu M. M. Dandapani Desikar. 9-30 News in English. 9-45 T. Gururajappa.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)

5 p.m. For the countryside. 5-45 For the countryside. 6-10 Bimal Kar. 6-25 Mohit Kumar Chatterjee. 6-35 The Baul. 7-15 The Jantri Sangha. 7-30 In the arms of a dead-body. 2. 7-45 Ila Ghose. 1. 8-5 March of Science. 3. 8-20 Nripen Maitra. 8-35 Instrumental Duet. 9 Snipe Shooting. 9-45 Rae Jenkins Cosmopolitans. 10 Songs and extracts.

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

8-30 to 9-30 a.m. As in Calcutta 1.

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For further Particulars write to: J. H. DOSHI, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad Deccan.

Donations For Polish Relief

BOMBAY, Nov. 7.

The Honorary Secretary of the Polish Relief Committee, India, sends the following further list of donations received in aid of the funds:—

Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Rs. 1,000; Rev. Fr. F. P. Gousalves Rs. 5; Mr. E. R. Watkins Rs. 29; The Scots Kirk Rs. 200; Rev. John Tanner Rs. 10; An Indian Sympathiser Rs. 5;; Mr. Hormasji N. Khambatta Rs. 50; Mr. P. D. Master Rs. 100; Mrs. D. H. Thomas Rs. 15; Sir Homi M. Mehta Rs. 100; Mr. C. F. Paes Rs. 100; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Broomfield Rs. 50; Sir Ishwardas Lukhmidas Rs. 100; Miss Rutty C. P. Wadia Rs. 50; Mr. V. W. B. Church Rs. 20; and Mr. S. Vishwanath Rs. 101.

10-30 to 11-30 As in Calcutta 1.
12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5 to 9-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 A selection.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. For Amateurs Only. 6-30 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 6-45 Hamara Panchayetghar. 7-15 Let us tell you a story. 7-25 Mubarak Husain and party. 7-37 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 8 Id. 9-45 Kya Se Kya. 10 Mubarak Husain and party. 10-12 Akhtaribai Faizabadi.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Children's Educational Broadcasts. 4-3 Things of interest. 4-5 Famous Scientists. 4-15 Song story in Tamil. 4-20 Light songs in Tamil. 4-30 Hawaiin Strains. 5 Carnatic Orchestra. 5-20 Shrimati T. C. Subheela. 5-5 Shrimati T. V. Kamalam. 6-45 T. V. Srinivasachari. 7 That Eternal Question. 1. 7-50 T. V. Srinivasachari. 8-50 Carnatic Orchestra. 9 The Top Dog. 9-15 Local news and announcements. 9-45 R. Krishnamurthy Iyer.

Madras II—Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 to 6-5 p.m. As in Madras 1. 6-5 For rural areas only. 6-20 Film Duets. 6-30 Bee-keeping. 6-40 Special announcements. 6-45 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Songs for two. 9-45 The New Mayfair Novelty Orchestra. 10 Paul Robeson. 10-10 Chamber music.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. Vimla Bai—Classical and Poular songs. 6 to 6-30 For Children (Urdu). 6-30 Studio Orchestra—'Nagima-e-Id'. 6-40 Mummi Jan of Bombay—Classical and Popular songs. 7-10 "Id Ki Mulakhaten" by Maikash. 7-25 Vimla Bai—Light music. 7-45 Duet—Kannayya and Pujaram. 8-30 Mummi Jan of Bombay—Light music. 8-45 "Ilaj Bil Mis!" 9-25 Mummi Jan of Bombay—Light music. 9-40 Mushaira. 10-15 Mummi Jan.

TUESDAY, 14 NOVEMBER

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental trio. 5-5 Faqiruddin. 5-20 B. S. Rawat. 5-30 Kumari Sneha Chowdhury. 5-40 Charlie Kunz. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Local news and announcements. 6-15 Abdul Aziz Khan Beenkar. 6-30 G. S. Morghode. 6-50 A Pakhawaj recital. 7 For Villagers Only 7-30 New Hindi Books. 7-45 Benazirbai. 8-5 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 8-10 Episodes from the Epics. 5. 8-25 Pratap Singh and Party. 8-45 Abdul Aziz Khan Beenkar. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-45 Zard Hira. 10-15 G. S. Morghode. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Delhi II—Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8 a.m. to 10-30 and 11-30 to 2-40 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 6-30 As in Delhi 1. 6-30 Kumari Sneha Chowdhury. 6-40 Benazirbai. 7 G. S. Morghode. 7-15 Abdul Aziz Khan Beenkar. 7-30 to 10-15 As in Delhi 1. 10-15 Faqiruddin. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Delhi III—Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

8-40 a.m. to 9 As in Delhi 1. 9-5 News in Pushtu. 9-10 to 10-30 and 11-30 to 2-40 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

5-45 p.m. to 7, 8-25 to 8-45 and 9 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit. 8-10 Allauddin Khan. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Manohar Kapoor. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English 9 G. S. Yellapurkar. 9-10 K. C. Dey. 9-20 Tarabai Gadagkar. 9-50 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 10 Close down.

12-30 p.m. Recorded music. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Film Songs. 1-10 Mutual Understanding. 1-25 Garba. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 2-30 Close down.

5 p.m. Recorded music. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Sindhi songs. 5-50 Ditties in duets. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Sonibai Mulgaonker. 6-20 Laxman R. Vaze. 6-30 Marathi Duets. 6-40 Jalatarang solo. 6-50 Sonibai Mulgaonker. 7 Bhagwanlal Indraji. 7-15 Tarabai Gadagkar. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 G. S. Yellapurkar. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 The Dum Dum Orchestra. 8-30 Made in India. 8. 8-45 Manohar Kapoor. 8-55 Talk of the Town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-45 Emil Sauer. 9-50 Chamber music. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 a.m. to 10 and 12-30 p.m. to 2-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 6-10 As in Bombay 1. 6-10 G. S. Yellapurkar. 6-25 A couple of Hindustani poems. 6-30 Ghulam Mustafa. 6-40 Laxman R. Vaze. 6-50 Onkarnath Thakur. 7 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1. 9-30 Tarabai Gadagkar. 10-5 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 10-15 Manohar Kapoor. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Infantile Liver & Spleen Complaints

It is generally believed that these cases of Infantile Liver and Spleen Complaints are difficult of treatment. Most Medical Men are thoroughly convinced that by the use of Jammi Venkataramanayya's "LIVERCURE" (Regd.), the unique Specific remedy invented and perfected by Jammi Venkataramanayya Garu, the disease could be successfully treated.

For further particulars please write to:—
JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA & SONS,
"LIVERCURE" Office, 2 & 8, Salai St., Mylapore, MADRAS.

C. P. Raj Unmasked In Travancore

State Congress Protest Against Political Capital Being Made Of Diwan's Birthday

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

There was a forced lull in Travancore after the acceptance by the State Congress of my advice to suspend civil disobedience. But things seem to have gone from bad to worse. The inactivity of the State Congress was perhaps mistaken for fatigue or worse. I nnew that the State Congress leaders were being held down by me. Their loyalty was great. But when the other day a deputation came to me and asked me whether, in order to avoid civil disobedience, they were to stop even ordinary activity which one knows as political. I told them that even that severe restraint might be part of the people's training. But I also told them that I could not judge for them in such matters. I could not have the data they had. They could not help me in judging the atmosphere in Travancore Physical presence there was necessary to enable me to judge. No second-hand evidence could be of much assistance, at least not to me. I told them, therefore, that they must judge for themselves, irrespective of my opinion. For I was not prepared to take the risk of curbing even harmless political activity for fear of imaginary consequences. The leaders should, therefore, consider themselves free from any restraint from me.

After the greatest deliberation they took two steps embodied in restrained language.

In my opinion the State Congress had every right to dissociate themselves from the glorification of the Dewan's administration. Even an adversary is entitled to many happy returns of the day. But it is another matter when an attempt is made, as it is said to have been made in the present case, to make political capital out of an innocent event like a birthday. The first resolution is a protest against such political use of the Dewan's birthday.

The second resolution has nothing controvertial about it. It is a mere assertion of the right to hold public meetings, etc.

News has now been received that Shri Thanu Pillai, Shri Phillipose and three others were arrested on the 2nd instant, and that the State Congress office was taken possession of by the Travancore Government. Furniture, it is said, was thrown out.

The policy of the Travancore Government is ununderstandable. The repression seems to me to be wholly unjustifiable. It is wrong to put the best and wisest citizens in jail. I know that those who have been arrested are sincere, devoted and able workers.

I can send no better consolation to the Travancore State Congress workers than that those who go to jail should do so joyously and with the determination to serve the whole period of imprisonment. I have no doubt that it is the surest way to Swaraj if those who are imprisoned possess pure hearts.

RESOLUTION ON DEWAN'S BIRTHDAY.

The All-Travancore State Congress Committee deeply regrets that circumstances have been created in this country to necessitate this resolution relating to the celebration of the Shashtiabdapoorthi (60th birthday) of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, the Dewan. This Committee would not have concerned itself with any such celebrations if it were a matter solely confined to his friends and well-wishers. But considering the fact that the celebrations are sought to be conducted in the name of the public, and in view of the agencies and methods employed to have these celebrations conducted and the real purpose for which the occasion is being utilised, this Committee as a political body, consistent with its duty to the country, feels bound to openly declare its view regarding this matter.

Celebrations in honour of or at the instance of an officer in authority, especially the head of the administration, are definitely opposed to public policy. The Government of Travancore themselves have made authoritative pronouncements discountenancing such attempts even so recently as May last. Nevertheless efforts are being inspired to celebrate the Shashtiabdapoorthi of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar in such a manner as to make it appear to the outside world that his administration is both successful and popular. The Committee feels it its duty to lay bare straightaway the unvarnished truth that the administration of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar has been neither successful nor popular.

Sir C. P. has, throughout the period of his administration, been against democracy and, during the recent talks with the State Congress deputation on constitutional reforms, has not concealed his opposition to the idea of responsible government even as a distant goal. He has been persistent in his resistance to democratic advancement, and has not scrupled to adopt any means within his reach in his endeavour to suppress a genuine popular movement for the establishment of responsible government.

Sir C. P.'s administration has been characterised by the suppression of civil liberties which had long been enjoyed by the people of Travancore. He has effectively muzzled the Press in this country. Organised goondaism at public meetings has disfigured the public life of the country. Even mild criticism of his measures and acts is viewed with obvious disfavour by him, and those who have incurred his displeasure are visited with dire consequences. Thus freedom of the Press, freedom of speech and freedom of association have been throttled by him. Further, it is a regrettable fact that Sir C. P. has been responsible for a growing lack of confidence in the minds of the people in the judicial administration of the State.

His policy of repression has been responsible for the brutal excesses on the part of the police and the military extending even to shooting down of many persons in different parts of the country. Even a legitimate demand for an impartial inquiry into these occurrences has not received any response from him.

The genuine and earnest attempts of the State Congress to bring about a calm and peaceful atmosphere in the State, the indefinite suspension of civil disobedience, the direct approach to the Dewan to settle the matters in controversy between the Government and the people—none of these had the least effect to bring about a change of heart in Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar. He has not even attempted to create an atmosphere of peace in the country. Political prisoners are still in jail. Prosecutions started against State Congress workers are still pending. The disabilities imposed as a result of political convictions still continue. Even the consideration of the question of constitutional advancement has been abandoned on the pretext of war. Sir C. P. has thus, in the words of Gandhiji, ill-served the people of Travancore. The State has clearly suffered a vital setback in many directions under Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar.

The occasion of his Shashtiabdapoorthi, nevertheless, is being availed of to glorify his administration and to cover up the widespread discontent and dissatisfaction consequent on his administration. Organisations and individuals under obligations to Government in various ways are being suborned for this purpose. Officers of Government such as magistrates, tahsildars, munsiffs and police inspectors figure largely in the personnel of the celebration committees, and their influence is being freely exerted to secure contributions and to get up memorials and addresses. The demoralisation consequent on such interference is self-evident.

This Committee, therefore, emphatically repudiates these efforts purporting to be on behalf of the public. This Committee entirely dissociates itself from and lodges its emphatic protest against all attempts that are being made to celebrate the Shashtiabdapoorthi of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, the Dewan, in the name of the people of Travancore.

CO-ORDINATION OF PARSI CHARITIES

Establishment Of Public Assistance Dept.

The following are a few extracts from the Cypres and Doles Report issued by the Parsi Young Men's Association:—

With growing unemployment likely to be aggravated by the advent of prohibition, every body will agree with us that most serious attention should be given to schemes for dealing with unemployment.

Work for the growing numbers of the unemployed being the chief cry, we may suggest that the Panchayat should start, what may be called, an Employment Fund. The Panchayat may well make a generous contribution of Rs. 1,00,-000 to start with, out of the seven lakhs at their disposal, as shown above, and invite other trust funds and the rich to donate generously. All Parsis may also be invited to give their maximum quota. It should be made explicit that the fund will only be utilised to finance some well planned scheme or schemes for relieving unemployment and not in giving doles.

INDUSTRIAL PLANNING.

We suggest the starting of small scale industries like leather industry, canning (fruit or fish), extraction of oils, hosiery, pharmaceutical industry, etc. We further suggest that such schemes may be formulated on the basis of a comprehensive plan looking into the future, so that with the passing of years, the numbers of the employed may be increased and those depending on doles may diminish.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DEPT.

We further suggest that in order to bring about co-ordinatjon of Parsi Charity, it is desirable that an expert body on the lines of the Public Assistance Department in the Western countries be established with a number of departments to give expert advice on various questions like unemployment, industries, health, education, housing and to direct the flow of charity to more productive channels.

MINUTE OF DR. K. K. DADACHANJI.

1. Whilst I am in general agreement with this report of the Sub-Committee, I believe that more emphasis must be laid on certain points mentioned.

A FIVE YEAR PLAN OF ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION

2. A definite Five Year Plan of Economic Reconstruction of Parsi Charities must be prepared and implemented by the Parsi Public Assistance Department (or Institute) of experts, established as suggested in the Report.

3 Such a Plan can and must be financed not only from the proposed Employment Fund of Rs. 1,00,000, but also from Rs. 7,00,000 wasted on doles every years. So that Rs 35,00,000 will furnish a substantial basis for financing such a 5 Year Plan. The doles should be reserved only for the totally infirm—either physical or mental wrecks only, and work furnished for the rest under the Plan.

RS. 110-185 LACS AVAILABLE FOR THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

4. Every year, the Parsi community donates to charitable purposes 15 to 30 lakhs of Rupees, which would amount to Rs. 75-150 lakhs in 5 years. If a 5 year Plan were adopted a major part of this sum, (if not the whole) can be utilised for the purpose of both relief and prevention of Parsi unemployment, and in addition, for social welfare and uplift of the community in different directions, as is done in civilised countries.

5. In short, a total sum of Rs. 35 lakhs wasted on annual doles, plus Rs. 75 to 150 lakhs wasted on planless charities, will furnish a total amount of between Rs. 110 and 185 lakhs, which can be utilised for the maximum benefit of the community, according to a 5 year Plan, instead of being wasted, as it has been and will be in future, without a plan.

6. Planless charity has only added to the unemployment of 13,000 Parsis, that is, one fourth of the community, and distress in the community. Planned economy and charity is the panacea for unemployment and communal uplift.

K. K. DADACHANJI.
27th June 1939.

(The above report was considered and adopted by the Managing Committee of the Young Men's Parsi Association and a standing Committee of Mrs. R. B. Billimoria, Miss Perin Mirza, Prof. P. A. Wadia, Dr. K. K. Dadachanji, Mr. F. A. Bode, Mr. S. S. Dubash and Mr. M. J. Gazdar (Secretary) was appointed to take all steps to implement the recommendations contained in the report.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKETS

LONDON SILVER.
London, Nov. 11.

Spot	closed
Forward	closed

LONDON GOLD.
London, Nov. 11.

Gold bars fine per oz.	closed

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Nov. 11.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.02/4.04
Paris	176/177
Berlin	unquoted unofficial
Madrid	39.75
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Amsterdam	7.52/7.58
Brussels	24.50/24.80 unofficial
Molan	76.00
Berne	17.80/17.95 buyers unofficial
Copenhagen	20.00
Stockholm	16.70/16.90
Oslo	17.50/17.70

LONDON SEED.
London, Nov. 11.

Rozario Santa Fe	December quoted 20/9
Barletta Russo	unquoted
South Australian	December quoted

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Nov. 11.

Smoked sheets standard Ribbed per lb.	closed

London Stock Exchange, Liverpool Cotton and New York Cotton markets were closed on Saturday, 11th Nov. 1939.

RURAL WELFARE WORK IN MYSORE

Campaign For Popularising Goat's Milk

BANGALORE, Nov. 12.

Accounts that come of concentrated rural welfare work in selected villages provide interesting particulars showing how attention is directed to otherwise uninteresting details.

For instance in the Malnad, notorious for its malaria, with a view to popularising goat's milk, a scheme for goat rearing of good breed is being introduced as an experimental measure in five selected villages. A sum of Rs. 112 has been sanctioned out of the Rural Reconstruction Grant for the purchase of goats for these villages. The result of this experiment will be watched, and if it proves successful, it may be extended to other villages also.

Fruit plants have been supplied and periodically inspected by the department in Thirthahalli Circle. In other villages, plants have been supplied on requisition and instructions given for rearing them. Fourteen thousand plantain and 8,000 pine apple suckers were distributed for encouraging fruit cultivation among the Raiyats.—A.P.

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INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT No. 1

Why Indian Fancy Goods Do Not Sell

New Ideas Wanted For Foreign Markets

European dealers complain of the lack of new ideas in the fancy goods exported to them from India. According to the Indian Trade Commissioner in London, India lags far behind Japan and China and other countries in the novelty of designs, shapes and colours.

Buyers reiterate that they get tired of seeing the same old things year after year and they ask for something new. Tables, trays and boxes with too much carving and all-over inlay of the same old style, though still admired for their artistic craftsmanship, are not now much in demand as useful articles. The demand is for something plainer with just a relief of carving and inlay.

One or two manufacturers in India have had the enterprise to bring out some new shapes and styles during the last two years but these have been very few.

This factor has been brought to the notice of certain manufacturers in India. Suggestions, illustrations, and samples, furnished to the Trade Commissioner by wholesale importers have been passed on to them, but so far they have shown little enthusiasm.

Indian makers have to realize the vital importance of this point, more so at a time when supplies to the United Kingdom from Japan, China and Czechoslovakia are cut off for one reason and another. Buyers are looking out for other sources of supply.

The Trade Commissioner suggests that cigarette boxes exported to the European markets should all be lined with cedar wood. Sandalwood or plush lining used by some manufacturers is not suitable. Another defect noticed in some of the cigarette boxes is that their inside width is fraction too small to take the standard sized cigarette of European countries. They are therefore useless as cigarette boxes. Boxes with a standard width of three inches would accommodate cigarettes of all sizes on the European markets.

Deutschland Day By Day

(Continued from Page 6).

hemia, Baron von Neurath, the Reich-Protector, thinks he can manage to keep the territory in subjection.

The Gestapo have arrested two engineers and 37 workmen following acts of sabotage on a large scale at the Hermann Goering iron ore works at Erzberg in Styria, Austria.

Two galleries in the mines, which were under construction, were tampered with an collapsed. The Erzberg iron ore deposits, which are the biggest in Greater Germany, have been exploited for nearly 2,000 years. The mines employ 20,000 workers, and the cutput is from 300 tons to 600 tons daily.

Since the occupation of Austria, the plant has belonged to the Hermann Goering concerns.

Three hundred women workers were ordered recently to report for work next day to Austria's famous Hirtenberg cartridge factory.

As the majority refused they were escorted to the factory by gendarmes with fixed bayonets.

Trouble in these work, as elsewhere in Austria and Germany, has been caused by the cancellations of provisions as to overtime pay and other workers' rights. Scores of members of the former Austrian Socialist Party, the trade unions, and even the Heimwehr, have been arrested to prevent this discontent from becoming organised.

Robert Ley, Nazi Labour Front chief, has approved a plan giving employers power to increase working hours for men over 18 to an unlimited number. The plan, published in the "Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten", also includes a scale of increased working hours for women, youths, and children.

Women and youths between 16 and 18 are employable for 10 hours a day with a 56-hour week. Children under 16 are employable for 10 hours a day, including night school work, with a weekly total of 48 hours.

Another order mobilises all retired State officials up to 70 for clerical work.

"Women to the Front" is the demand of Himmler's organ, the "Schwarze Korps," which has hitherto regarded women only as prospective brides for S.S. Black Guards.

Now it says that "only the German women can win the war."

A meeting of the German Catholic bishops took place at Muenster recently to consider the Church's position in Germany in the light of recent political events.

Austria's Cardinal Innitzer suggested that the Bishops should express their support for Hitler's war just as they had backed the Kaiser in 1914.

The proposal was rejected, and it was decided to send a bishop to Rome to consult the Pope about the German Church's future attitude.

The Berlin legal periodical "Deutsche-Justiz" draws attention to the great difference between the old and the new penalties for treason in Germany.

Under the former law a term of imprisonment as low as five years could be given. Now the penalty is immediate beheading.

All private and public swimming pools in Germany are to be devoted to breeding edible fish.

An official order has been given that pike and other suitable fish should be bred in every swimming pool. The use of swimming pools as such is forbidden under severe penalties. "Within two years pike and other such fish 'now put down' should weigh at least 2lb apiece, and therefore provide excellent nourishment whether for private consumption or for sale," the ordinance concludes.

Berlin radio on October 18 advised German men to grow beards, in imitation of their noble ancestors. Purpose—to "save" shaving soap, which anyway is almost unobtainable.

Owing to the great scarcity of petrol and horses, farmers have been advised to make more use of cows for draught purposes in the fields.

Cookery schools have been established throughout Germany where cooks and chefs are being taught to make meals out of the foodstuffs now available.

A student at one of these schools stated in a broadcast: "We have been experienced cooks and chefs for many years, but, of course, we do not know how to make meals out of what we can buy in Germany today. Here we are taught how to prepare a national standard meal in spite of all difficulties. For instance, we have cooked a dinner for members of the Nazi party which consisted of leek soup, lentils with potatoes, and semolina dumping.

Potato haulms—the green tops of potato plants—have now been classified as a raw material in Germany.

They must be collected and dried and will be bought by the State at one rupee fourteen annas per 200 lb. No indication is given of the use to which they will be put.

WITH SORROW WE ANNOUNCE THAT AT 7 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING, AFTER A LONG AND PATIENTLY BORNE SUFFERING, OUR SIXTH FOUR-POUND LOAF OF BREAD UNEXPECTEDLY EXPIRED AT THE TENDER AGE OF TWO DAYS FOLLOWING OUR EIGHTH POUND OF BUTTER WHICH WENT TO ETERNITY A FEW HOURS EARLIER.

BREAD CARDS, IF ANY, TO HOUSE OF MOURNING: 15, MARMALADE-STREET. IN DEEPEST MOURNING: FRITZ HUNGRY AND ANNA (NEE COALLESS), OLGA LITTLEMEAT, FRITZ FATLESS AND ERWIN EGGLESS.

The above notice reveals what the people of Berlin think of the limited rations they have been able to obtain since the war began. It is a reproduction of the type of mourning card familiar on the Continent which is being circulated secretly in the German capital.

German soldiers seem to be kept in complete ignorance of the position on the Western Front.

For instance, when Luxemburg peasants who are authorised to work in vineyards situated on the German bank of the Moselle, cross the river with their bread and butter wrapped in old newspaper the first thing German soldiers do is to ask them for their old papers.

The German authorities object to soldiers getting news from abroad in this way, and some peasants have been warned that if they still wrap their food in newspapers, they will be arrested.

In spite of this a peasant told pressmen that German officers insisted that he should try to smuggle in that way English newspapers and, if possible, French and Russian.

Our Readers' Views

Profiteering

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I beg to draw the serious attention of the authorities through the columns of your paper to the increasing number of profiteering cases in some of the most essential foodstuffs, which are overlooked so far by the price controlling authorities.

Of the edible oils only till oil which is consumed by the rich and upper middle classes has received the due attention and the necessary protection from the above menace. But the other edible oils of the poor classes such as coconut oil, ground-nut oil, etc., have been totally neglected by the authorities and as a result of this the prices of these oils have jumped up to about 50 per cent over the 1st September price, and unless this is controlled immediately the poorer classes will be very hardly hit.

It is really surprising that the Mayor Committee has not as yet taken steps in this matter.

I hope that this letter will succeed in attracting the sympathetic attention of the authorities concerned.—Yours, etc.,

S. M. PARAKAT.

"Outsiders In Central India"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read the views of "Central Indian" appearing in your issue of the 2nd instant. The feeling of outsider versus local persons is more due to actions of outsiders serving in the States. It is not uncommon to find in these Central Indian States outsiders holding offices of responsibility. It is equally not uncommon to find that when a post falls vacant under them, they endeavour to get "their own man", i.e., outsiders, there being no Public Services Commission existing in any of these Central Indian States strictly on the lines of those in the British India. This process bars doors of opportunity against local persons.

When the Central Indian argues that "technicians will have to be imported till the State subjects acquire the same qualifications. Similarly an administrator or statesman of special merit ought to be welcomed", he assumes lack of technicians and statesmen of merit in Central India. He is absolutely wrong in this. Even granting he is right, I would contend that such technicians and statesmen of merit should be imported only for a limited period within which the local talent could get developed and replace the "outsiders". My experience has been that these outsiders, as far as they can, come in the way of creating facilities of the promising young man to rise up. This is in order to keep the field clean for them (outsiders).

One point I want to stress. Once these "outsiders" come to consider themselves as "sons of the soil" in reality and not merely assume the role of well-wishers of local people, the feeling of resentment would disappear like mist before the sun. What is needed is change of mentality of these outsiders who should think that they are public servants and not the lords of people meant to work against the interest of the local man.—Yours, etc.,

"ANOTHER CENTRAL INDIAN".

Lighting Restrictions

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Some weeks back A. R. P. dawned upon Bombay in the form of black-outs in certain areas such as Apollo Bunder, Cuffe Parade and Marine Drive. This was soon changed into only dimming of lights and shading lights facing the sea. May I draw the attention of the authorities that while the street lamps are well shaded from the sea front, in the very same localities there are scores of other blazing lights popping out of numerous buildings? To give you an instance, Apollo Bunder to-day is a blackout area but just nearby is the well-known Yacht Club where lights facing the sea give one the impression as if Divali is going on full strength over there. At Cuffe Parade and Marine Drive one sees numerous lights.

The authorities should either make it compulsory for all lights facing the sea to be well-shaded or resume the pre-war street lighting as it is very dangerous for the motorist to ziz-zag his way in these semi-lighted streets. —Yours, etc.

G. S. T.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Consciously or unconsciously, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company or better still the "BEST" Company and the B.B. and C.I. Railway Company seem to be over-zealous in observing the Air Raid Precaution instructions. Of course, the instructions are issued in the public interest and should be observed as rigidly as possible, but certainly not at the cost of the public. The "BEST" Company have put all blue glasses on the Service Boards and Service Numbers of Tram cars, thus making it absolutely impossible for the passengers during day time to read these boards. During night time these boards are lighted and can be read, but during day time the passengers are not able to make out the direction of tram cars unless and until they have ascertained it from the conductors, who sometimes are in a mood to tell it to the public, but mostly not. This method causes serious inconvenience to the travelling public and deserves to be revised at once.

The B.B. & C.I. Railway company also have painted the electric light shades in very dark blue and this causes serious inconvenience to the travelling public. It is quite possible for them to observe the A.R.P. instructions in a more sensible way. If the shades are painted with lighter blue colour leaving a reasonable portion of the shade in the middle unpainted, it will serve the purpose of the A.R.P. instructions as well as give some sort of relief to the travelling public—especially the long distance passengers—who can spend their time in the train in reading something which is at present rendered quite impossible. —Yours, etc.

S. R. K.

Nov. 6, 1939.

Duserah Procession In Hyderabad

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Arya Samajists in Hyderabad do not seem to have benefited by past experience and are still maintaining an uncompromising and impossible attitude regardless of the feelings or sentiments of other people. During the recent Duserah celebrations, they wanted to take out a huge procession. The authorities anxious not to give any cause for complaint, were ready to permit it with a few restrictions. The restrictions, as anyone can see, were not unreasonable. The organisers of the procession were asked; (1) not to sing provocative 'bhajans' or shout offensive slogans and (2) not to carry arms of any kind. It was explained to the Arya Samaj leaders that owing to the existence of certain conditions such as communal tension, recent outburst in the capital city and acute resentment caused in a section of the public by blatant advertisements regarding celebrations on the occasion of "Victory Day", "Martyr's Day" and "Hindu Nation Day", etc., Government had reluctantly decided, in the interest of general peace, to impose restrictions on the Arya Samaj procession. It was expected that at least fifteen to twenty thousand persons would join the procession and even a most trifling incident might have easily led to a situation involving the whole city and other parts of the State into serious communal trouble. Is it customary, one may ask, for Arya Samaj processions on Duserah or any other occasion to carry arms? Is there any precedent in British India or elsewhere for a demand such as that put forward by the Hyderabad Arya Samajists?

The Sikhs are known to carry kirpans with them as part of their religious observance on all occasions, and the Hyderabad Government's desire not to interfere with any religious custom is proved by the fact that the Sikh procession in Hyderabad was permitted to carry kirpans on the Duserah day.

Whatever arguments may be put forward by the Arya Samajists in favour of their untenable attitude, the past history of Arya Samaj Duserah celebrations in Hyderabad strengthens the case of the authorities.

It would therefore be a travesty of truth to say that the authorities banned the procession. On the other hand, they went out of their way to consult Arya Samaj Leaders in an endeavour to make the procession possible, even agreeing to allow 200 arms for volunteers. It was the Arya Samajists who rejected the offer and decided to abandon the procession as a protest against the imposition of conditions.

Let the Hindu public judge for itself the right or wrong of the Arya Samaj demands and the attitude of the Hyderabad Government towards it. The Arya Samajists profess not to have any regard for the Puranas. How can they claim to celebrate an occasion which has its foundation in the Puranas itself?—Yours, etc.,

A. S. P.

Cricket

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Pentangular Cricket Tournament, though based on lines detrimental to the general interests of all communities, is still the favourite of the Bombay public and receives the patronage of all parties. Persons outside Bombay enjoy the excellent running commentary of Syt. Taleyarkhan. It was last year that much hue and cry was raised for bad umpiring, which as a matter of fact kills the spirit of the game. The Ranji Trophy match played last week between Bombay and Nawanagar has its tale to tell. Doubt has been expressed from different corners regarding one l.b.w. decision, which, if it is true, has changed the complexion of the game, necessitating Bombay's exit in the first round. There should be exhibition of real cricket, played in the spirit of "play the game" and one would naturally feel disillusioned if anything untoward in the form of bad umpiring, lack of team-spirit and exhibition of the same on the playground like schoolboys, occur. Let us hope nothing of the sort will happen this year.—Yours etc.,

KANTILAL D. KORA.

Tip To Sir J. Coyajee

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In his letter appearing in the issue of the "Times of India" dated 21-10-39, Sir Jehangir Coyajee writes:—

"Mr. Gandhi has indeed quoted the Scripture and alleged that when India asked for bread she received a stone. A much more appropriate text for the occasion is "ask and will be given unto you",—provided we all ask in unison."

I am afraid if this letter fell into the hands of Bombay beggars, they, who are reported to be so clever, would read a message in it for them to flock in front of Sir Coyajee's residence and ask in unison for his surplus wealth. Being tinged with the spirit of British generosity and respect for given pledges, he would find it hard to turn down a claim he himself inspired.

Will Sir Jehangir Coyajee recant before it is too late?.—Yours, etc.

A. B. SARALKER.

Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—As the prohibition limit having not been declared up to the last stations of local areas, i.e., up to Virar on the B. B. and C. I. Railway and Kalyan on the G. I. P. Railway, the object with which prohibition is enforced has not been fulfilled. It has on the contrary increased the expenses of regular drunkards to go beyond the prohibition limit such as Bassein, Bhiwandi, Kalyan and Uran for drink and eventually the sufferings of their family members are increased to such a pitiable condition that it requires thorough investigation and prompt action.

It is understood that the average number of persons coming to Bassein from the prohibited area for drink is from 500 to 700 a week which goes up some times particularly in the first two weeks up to 1,000. Will the Minister of Excise have the matter enquired into and throw some light on this questions?—Yours, etc.

CHITRAGUPTA.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Hindu Team

C. N. P. says:

"That if the Hindu side will acquit itself in sportsmanlike manner it will be due to one man more than to any other, the non-communal and outspoken Sjt. Talyarkhan."

Hyderabad Affairs

A correspondent says:

"Responsible public opinion of all shades is strongly against creating a crisis which may revive communal ill-will and prominent local leaders have advised the organisers from taking any precipitate action. It is admitted that communal tension does exist to a marked extent here and any pretext may suffice to cause a communal clash."

Bhagwanlal Indraji Centenary

KANTILAL D. Kora says:

"The Gujarat Research Society is to arrange an exhibition of antiquities relating to Gujarat on Dr. Bhagwanlal Indraji's centenary day and on the occasion, special centenary number of the Society's journal is to be published."

India And War

AN OBSERVER says:—

"If the Viceroy and Secretary of State want co-operation in spirit, let them sincerely do something practical and the Congress and all other parties and communities and Princes will gladly offer them hearty co-operation with full unity."

Non-Mulkis In Hyderabad

FAIRPLAY deplores the importation of foreigners for high and responsible posts and wishes to draw the attention of Hyderabad State to the ousting of Mulkies from that State.

Divali Charity

M. N. R. RAO suggests that the money that is wasted in Divali in merry-making should be utilised for purposes of charity. He suggests that a central fund should be started for that purpose.

Bikaner's Speech

V. M. MANIAR criticises the recent birthday address of the Maharaja of Bikaner as being unfair both to the Congress and his own subjects. The correspondent is confident that 90 per cent. of the people of Bikaner will support the Congress in a plebiscite.

Pentangular Hindu Team

V. S. PALEKAR suggests the following Hindu eleven:—

(1) Major C. K. Nayadu, (2) L. Amarnath, (3) V. Merchant, (4) L. Amarsingh, (5) D. Hindlekar, (6) V. Mankad, (7) S. Bannerjee, (8) K. Rangnekar, (9) C. S. Nayadu, (10) L. Jai, and (11) D. Puri.

Minorities And Congress

Mr. J. P. Sanghrajka says:—

"Why should the representatives of the minority communities not understand that they will be rendering better services to their followers by submitting to a constitutionally sound body like the Indian National Congress which alone has the largest number of members and followers of all communities in India, which alone endeavours for the welfare and the interests of the whole Indian nation and which alone is in a position to deliver the goods. But will the leaders of the Minority communities in this hour of crisis join hands with and assist the Indian National Congress, the only organization representing all the communities, in strengthening its cause of freedom for the Indian Nation or be hostile to it for leadership of a few followers? Let us hope for the good."

Benares Hindu University Convocation

The twenty-second Convocation of the Benares Hindu University for conferring degrees will be held on Monday, December 18. The Vice-Chancellor will preside.

Cottage Industries In Baroda

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Nov. 10.

Shrimati Hansaben Mehta is to perform the opening ceremony of the Cottage Industries Exhibition to be held at Amreli on 15th instant. A very elaborate programme has been arranged and during her stay of three days from 14th to 17th instant she will visit Bhavnagar, Amreli, Bagasara, Rajkot and other places in Kathiawar. Mr. Ramjibhai Hansraj is the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee.

Alleged Intended Sale Of Girls

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Nov. 12.

It is reported from Anand that two young Brahmin girls had been brought from Dabhoi by one Patidar Marghabhai and he it is alleged, has settled the marriage of these two girls with two Patidars in exchange of Rs. 900 and 700. The police, however, got clue of the details and arrested the Patidar along with the two Brahmin girls, and all these people have been sent to Baroda for further investigation.

Sirohi Bans Praja Mandal

State Notification Gives Reasons For Action

Following notification has been issued under the signature of the Chief Minister, Sirohi under date November 8—

The recent activities of the members of the Praja Mandal have clearly disclosed that their aim and object is to cause upheavals in ancient customs and to obstruct payments due to the State whatsoever wherever possible, in order to reduce its hukumat.

In connection with the Cultivators' Enquiry Committee they have conducted an agitation against it, have circulated the untrue statement that the majority of its members are State servants, and have attempted to organise a boycott by the cultivators against it and also calling them up after they have recorded their evidence and blaming them for affixing their thumb impressions or signatures.

They have been at the back of the agitation by Ghanchis in Rohera, Barloot and Kalandri, have fed them when they came to Sirohi.

They have tried to raise the Girassias to refuse to pay a time-honoured lagat which has been in existence since many decades, although there is no question of the legality of that lagat and when the incident of lagats forms one of the subjects of the Enquiry Committee.

Lastly they have organised a hartal at Sheoganj ostensibly because of a judicial decision of which they do not approve, on the ground that the State is taking no steps in the matter of a retrial. This is absolutely false and to their knowledge, but in any case this is no concern of theirs, they are not a properly constituted judicial court and it is only an attempt to prove their strength against the State. *The Darbar have no alternative but to take up this challenge and declare the Sirohi Rajya Praja Mandal an unlawful association, which it hereby does, with effect from the date of publication of this order.*

'BREAD THAT DOUBLES ITSELF'

LAHORE, November 9.

A scientific explanation of the "Bread that doubles itself", which is at present being experimented upon by Mahatma Gandhi, has been given by two scientists of the Punjab University Chemical Laboratories, Lahore. They say that they have tried the experiment, and admit that the bread doubles itself but they question the medicinal properties of the liquid as a universal remedy.

NO MAGIC

They say:—

"This phenomenon is no magic or miracle. The chain bread supplied to any person is a mass of bacteria or yeast which starts growing on the sugar provided in solution of the gur. This growth continues in the form of a scum or bread on the surface of the solution. This accumulates in the form of a scum on bread on the surface of the solution. This accounts for the second bread which developes in a fortnight and the one with which it is seeded remains as such. The bacteria present in solution ferment the sugar into acetic acid, alcohol and some other allied compounds and it is this changed property of the sugar solution that is responsible for curing certain digestive disorders.

Those who have already tried this experiment know the fermented liquor to smell and taste like vinegar and alcohol. The origin of this bread in view of this scientific explanation looks to be the ingenuity of some clever sadhu or a quack.

The use of this fermented liquor as a medicine for every ailment is, therefore, full of danger."—A.P.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

On the Money Market, borrowers continued to obtain loans from clearing banks at one per cent. against Bills and one and quarter per cent. against Bonds, while balances from other lending sources were also available sometimes at lower rates.

Discounts remained firm.

This week's offering of 55 millions sterling Treasury Bills were allotted at an average rate of one pound three and four pence which is the same as last week.

The market however received 61 per cent. applications compared with 53 per cent. previously.

The Wall-Street was closed today.—Reuter.

REGAIN YOUR HEALTH

Take SULPHUR BITTERS

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WAR OR NO WAR WE STILL FLY

Our Regular Schedule Services to KATHIAWAR and KOLHAPUR have been resumed from MONDAY, the 9th October, 1939.

Planes are always available for Charter to any place any time.

For Details:—

AIR SERVICES OF INDIA, LIMITED, BRABOURNE STADIUM, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone: "27547." Telegrams: "AIRTAXIES."

WHY SUFFER FROM RINGWORM?

QUICKLY APPLY Powells KURAIN A SPECIFIC FOR RINGWORM Price As. 12 only

POWELLS LTD. Lamington Road-Bombay Branch: Princess Street.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Sud 2, 1996.
Muslim: Shavvaal 1, 1358.
Parsi: Khordad 9, 1309.
Hightide: 1-06; 12-57.
Lowtide: 7-08; 18-55.
Sunrise: 6h. 45m.
Sunset: 6h. 1m.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION STUDENTs 'HOME' KHAR.

Applications are invited from college students, preferably juniors, for some seats in the Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home at Khar. The Home is well equipped with all the amenities of modern age. Applications should reach the Secretary within a week.

STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The next weekly meeting of the Standing Committee will be held on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. (Bombay Time), instead of at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) as usual.

A special Meeting of the Standing Committee will be held on that day after the weekly meeting of the Committee for the consideration of the Budget Estimates for the year 1940-41.

ID PARTY AT MADANPURA TO-DAY

Under the auspices of Majlis-i-Ahrar, Azad Muslim Party, Mujahidin Party, Darulmutalea-Millia and Young Muslim Association an I'd party will be held on I'd day, to-day (Monday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Wellingdon Garden, Madanpura.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, the President of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the ex-Ministers and other Nationalist leaders are invited to grace the occasion.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION LITERACY COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Organisation Sub-Committee will be held on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 5 p.m. in the Social Service League's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

"KEMAL DAY."

"Kemal Day" will be observed at Uran, District Kolaba, on Saturday, the 18th instant, under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Ifadatul Muslimin, Baitul Mal Fund, Uran in memory of the Late Kemal Ataturk, the 1st President of Turkey.

PATHARE KSHATRIYA VIDYARTHI SAHAYYAK SANGHA, DADAR.

A meeting in celebration of the Third Annual Gathering of the Sangha will be held to-day (Monday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Vanamali Hall, Dadar. Prof. N. S. Takakhav, will preside.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"King Kong" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Frontier Marshal" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Wizard of Oz" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Rebel Son" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Juarez" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Kahan Hai Manzil Teri" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
PATHE—"On The River" Daily at 4.15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"As You Please" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Adami" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kapal Kundala" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Mother India" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Dodge City" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"THE BOMBAY CLERK"

Mr. N. N. Menon, General Secretary of the Bombay Clerk's Union writes to say that a monthly paper called the "Bombay Clerk" will be issued under his editorship as the official organ of the Union. An Editorial Board has been constituted with Mr. S. H. Jhabwala as the Chairman. The first issue of the periodical is expected to be out in a couple of days.

DEATH OF A CONTRACTOR.

Mr. Ranchhodji Ramji (age 73), a well-known contractor and founder of the 40 year old firm of Messrs. Ranchhodji Ramji & Co. died at his residence at Andheri on Saturday.

CHIKITSAKA SAMOOHA PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above association, an Elocution Competition will be held, in the school, to-day (Monday), at 4-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. P. M. Lad, I. C. S. Mr. Anant Kanekar will be one of the Judges. All are invited to attend.

SUBURBAN DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An extraordinary meeting of the Suburban District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday), at Laxminagar Society Hall, Khar, at 4 p.m.

ANJUMANE-TABLIGH-UL-ISLAM.

A telegram has been sent to the Commerce and Education members of the Government of India by the Anjuman "expressing its gratitude to Government on arranging pilgrims sailing at pre-war fares and refusing to accept claim of Scindia to increase Haj passage rate."

CAMERA PICTORIALISTS OF BOMBAY.

A private view of the Third Indian International Salon of Photographic Art will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute in the Dr. Sir Jivanji Modi Memorial Hall, (134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay), on Saturday, 25th instant, at 6 p.m., when the Exhibition will be opened by Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	H. M.	H. M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 40	20 10
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar Lucknow (Express.) ..6	15	22 30
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur) 9	10	17 40
Madras Express 10	15	14 25
Poona Mail 10	30	17 30
Punjab Mail 12	35	17 20
Nagpur Express 15	0	20 55
Poona Fast Pass 16	50	11 50
Poona Express 19	32	8 05
Allahabad Express 21	0	6 15
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only) ..		17 15
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only) 10 35		

(N.B.—Deccan Queen as regular week-end service is discontinued upto 30-4-1940, but it will be run only before and after important holidays.)

6 40

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	7 25	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21 30
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon).	21 15 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat .	9 45	5
The Flying Rance Surat ..	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawr Express	18 45	8 45

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for London)	8-40

Provincial Teachers' Federation

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Secondary Teachers' Federation held at Poona on November 6th, the following Office-Bearers and Executive Committee were elected:—

President: Professor D. R. Gadgil, Vice-Presidents: Mr. C. C. Shah and Mr. N. G. Naralkar, General Secretary: Mr. C. A. Christie, Treasurer: Mr. N. V. Chitnis, Members: Mr. S. U. Shukla, Mr. B. Abreo, Mr. J. G. Rangnekar, Mr. V. S. Agashe, Mr. B. N. Vaidya, Mr. J. H. Diwan, Mr. A. R. Dawood Mr. V. K. Joshi, Mr. C. J. Bhatt and Mr. V. B. Karnik.

Mr. S. L. Taskar and Mr. C. B. Shah were elected auditors.

The Council accepted the invitation of the Ahmedabad Secondary Teachers' Association to hold the next Provincial Teachers' Conference at Ahmedabad.

INDIAN ADULT EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The Hony. General Secretary writes:—

In connection with the forthcoming session of the Indian Adult Education Conference to be held at Bhagalpur, Bihar on the 2nd and 3rd December, 1939, it is planned to hold a Literacy Exhibition. For this purpose all kinds of materials, charts, reading matter, instruments, etc. relating to the teaching of literacy and illustrating the methods of teaching are required. It is urged that all those in the different Provinces and States who are doing literacy work and are in a position to send exhibits for this purpose should kindly communicate immediately with Mr. S. M. Alam, Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division, Bihar. The cost of sending such exhibits will be defrayed by the Conference Committee. So any materials that are sent should be sent V. P. P. covering the cost of despatch as soon as possible.

Institution Of Engineers (India)

The 18th annual session of the Institution of Engineers (India), Bombay Centre, will be held between Saturday, 18th instant and Tuesday, 21st.

PROGRAMME.

Saturday, 18th November 1939:—

5-30 p.m.—At-Home by the retiring Chairman (On the terrace of the institution premises.)

6-00 p.m.—18th Annual General Meeting and the Presidential Address.

Sunday, 19th November 1939:—

2-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.—Trip in the Bombay Harbour (Start at 2-30 p.m. from the Apollo Bunder returning at the same place at 6-30 p.m.). The visit is open to members and their guests (Ladies and Gents). The fee will be Rs. 2 per head for members or guests and Re. 1 for children under the age of 12 years, (inclusive of tea, cold drinks and light refreshments which will be served on the board the ship).

Monday, 20th November 1939:—

8-30 a.m.—Visit to Lovegrove Pumping Station, Bombay.

Members are requested to meet at the Pumping Station at 8-30 a.m.

8-30 p.m.—Annual Dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, at which Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K. C. I. E. D.Sc., LL.D., M.Inst.C.E., will be the Principal Guest. (The Management of the Hotel have offered to place at our disposal the Air Conditioned Ball Room and to provide its band and Cabaret for the enaire benefit of the Institution). The cost of the Dinner will be Rs. 6 per head, for members or guests. ("Ladies or Gents."), exclusive of mineral waters, etc. (Dress—Evening dress or short coat or national costume).

Tuesday, 21st November 1939:—

8-0 a.m. to 12-48 p.m.—Visit to G. I. P. Rly. Electric Loco Shed at Kalyan. Members will proceed by the G. I. P. Rly. Suburban Local Train, starting from Victoria Terminus at 8-5 a.m. and arriving at Kalyan at 9-12 a.m. The return journey will be made by train leaving Kalyan at 11-32 a.m. and arriving at Victoria Terminus at 12-48 p.m.

5-45 p.m.—Discussion of the Paper on "Tentative Hypothesis on the Nature of Friction with its Bearing on Engineering Questions, Including "Flow of Water" by S. B. Joshi, B.E., A.M.I.E., and R. N. Joshi, B.E., A.M.I.E. (Tea and light refreshments will be served before the meeting).

Visits and meetings are open to members only.

Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital

The following further donations towards the funds of the above Institution in commemoration of its Silver Jubilee are announced:—

Amount previously acknowledged. Rs. 7,38,930; Ervad Rustomjee Bejonjee Ranjee, out of the estate of his wife, the late Bai Bachoobai Rustomjee Ranjee, for defraying the cost of fitting up and equipping a special Ear, Nose and Throat Department in the Hospital, Rs. 5,000; Anonymous (for the general fund), Rs. 460; Mr. Dinshaw Hormasjee Kutar, out of the proceeds of the entertainment and performance organized by him at the Excelsior Theatre in aid of the four Parsee Hospitals of Bombay (for the general fund), Rs. 200; Amount sent direct to the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet for the general fund:—"In pious memory of my mother, the late Bai Cooverbai Hormasjee Gista, on her 11th anniversary (Roj Bonan Maha Farvardin, 1309 Yezdezardi (7th September 1939)", Rs. 50, Mrs. M. R. Mody, in memory of her beloved husband, the late Mr. Rustomjee Eduljee Mody, Rs. 25, J .M. E., in pious memory of dear departed ones, Rs. 25. D. K. D., in pious memory of dear departed ones, Rs. 25, Rs. 125; Anonymous, in pious memory of her beloved son, the late Mr. Boman, on his anniversary, Rs. 100; In pious memory of the late Mr. Cowasjee Shapurjee Cooper, on his 1st monthly ceremony, (for the general fund), Rs. 100; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 50; Bai Pirojbai Framjee Baria, on the 1st monthly ceremony and in pious memory of her saintly husband, the late Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Baria who died on 21st September 1939 (for the general fund), Rs. 41; Mr. P. H. Daruwalla (for the general fund), Rs. 20; The Trustees, the Khorshedbanoo and Nadirshaw Eduljee Dinshaw Charity Trust, Karachi, (for the general fund), Rs. 15; Messrs. Addison Framjee & Co., through the Kaiser-i-Hind (for the general fund), Rs. 15; Bai Goolbai, in pious memory of her aunt, the late Bai Bhikhaijee (for the general fund), Rs. 15; Mr. and Mrs. Mistry, through the Kaiser-i-Hind (for the general fund), Rs. 11; Bai Hirabai in pious memory of her beloved daughter, the late Bai Allamai (for the general fund), Rs. 11; Mr. Burjorjee Cooverjee Lal (for the general fund), Rs. 11; Mr. B. Ruttonshaw, through the Kaiser-i-Hind (for the general fund), Rs. 10; Mr. Jehangir Framjee Daroowalla (for the general fund), Rs. 10; Mr. Rustomjee J. Pastakia, in memory of his father, the late Mr. Jehangirjee, on his 4th anniversary (Roj Astad, Maha Ardibehest) (for the general fund), Rs. 10; Dr. Eruch J. S. Taraporewalla, in pious memory of the late Mr. Rustom H. Nagarwalla by 2 instalments (for the general fund), Rs. 10; Sums under Rs. 10, Rs. 9. Total Rs. 7,45,153.

After 29 years' of service in the B.M.S., Rao Bahadur. N. B. Majmundar, L.M. and S., F. C. P. S. (Bom.), has gone on leave prior to retirement.

"REMEMBRANCE SERVICE"

Governor And Lady Lumley At Afghan Church

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A Service of Remembrance attended by the Governor and Lady Lumley was held at the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba this morning. The troops of the garrison and auxiliary force unit attended. After the service the Governor took the salute.

FOR OVERSEAS TRADERS

LONDON, Nov. 11.

A note issued by the Ministry of Economic Warfare for overseas traders says, that in order to avoid delay, traders who ship goods to neutral countries should mark the goods with the name of the buyer.

Goods shipped after November 20 without specifying the name of the buyer will be liable to seizure by the Contraband Committee.

This does not affect the arrangement already announced by which a bill of lading made out to order to a bank or accepting house noted by the buyer will be regarded as equivalent to an order made out to consignee.

This arrangement was made for the convenience of shippers to Neutral countries.—Reuter.

SIKANDAR FOR BOMBAY

Will Have Important Consultations With Jinnah

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab who was expected in Bombay on Sunday morning has not arrived. He is likely to be here on Monday morning by the Frontier Mail.

Sir Sikandar, it is understood, will have important consultations with Mr. M. A. Jinnah evidently in connection with the unity move.

According to a Lahore message, the Punjab Premier left for Bombay on the 9th instant and was to have arrived here by Sunday morning. He has already booked a room at the Taj for Sunday but enquiries show that he has been delayed on the way probably at Delhi.

RESTRICTION ON CITY LIGHTIN.

Police Officials Will Be Out For Inspection

BOMBAY, Sunday.

When the city subsides to normal after the four days of noise and glare due to Diwali festivities, the police of Bombay will undertake a thorough survey of the lighting conditions with a view to find out if the citizens have followed the Government's repeated instructions to restrict lights. The survey will last for two nights.

Citizens who have not yet cared to shade the high power bulbs in the residences and the lights with powerful glare in gardens or compound walls will be approached by police officials and warned. Every effort will be made to draw the attention of citizens to the necessity of restricting lights before action is taken by the authorities to punish the offenders.

Protest Against Jaipur Customs

Mr. Premchand Kedia, President, Bombay Grains and Seeds Association, Limited, has sent a telegram to the President, Customs Committee, Jaipur, protesting against imposition of exorbitant customs duty on articles for personal use and also merchandise and urging the Committee to abolish the duty on articles for personal use and also to make reasonable reduction in duty for merchandise and further request for total stoppage of personal searches.

B. G. B. FUND

(From the Secretary, B. G. B. Fund Bombay).

The annual general meeting of the Bardeshkar Gaud Brahman Fund, Bombay, was held at the Maratha High School, Girgaum, Bombay, on Sunday, 29th Oct. 1939, at 3-30 p.m., Dr. B. V. Aroskar, M. D. presiding.

The report for the year ended 31st May, 1939 with the audited statement of accounts was unanimously adopted subject to a couple of amendments.

The President declared Mr. Vasudeo P. Mahambre's donation of Rs. 35 to be earmarked as a scholarship.

ACWORTH LEPER HOME

The Acworth Leper Home, Matunga, acknowledges the following donations to the Home received during the months of July, August and September 1939:—

The Accountant-General, High Court, Bombay, being the one-third share of interest for half year ended 1-7-1939 due to the Home in case No. 1000, Dayal Mowji V/S Nenbai widow Rs. 154-2-3; Mrs. M. C. Avari, Rs. 35-0-0; Mr. Nandlal T. Sodha, Rs. 25-0-0; Mr. I. J. Samson, out of the amount received in term of compromise between parties in suit No. 457/13850 of 1939, Rs 15-0-0; Mr. K. J. Lavingia, Rs. 10-0-0; Mr. B. K. Dhuru, Rs. 10-0-0; Col. R. C. Wats, Haffkine Institute (to be spent in distributing sweets among the leper inmates of the Home) Rs. 5-0-0; Mr. P. S. Deshpande, Rs. 3-0-0 and Mr. Wamanrao V. Pradhan, Rs. 2-0-0.

Sweets from several firms were also received, also free copies of "The Hindu".

BOMBAY HAKIMS' ASSOCIATION

The meeting of Bombay Hakims' Association was held on the 6th of Nov..

The following resolution was passed:—

The meeting of Bombay Hakims' Association express their resentment at the nomination of two Hakims of Bombay. As the nominated Hakims belong to the rival group of Congress and they are not the representatives of the Hakims.

The Association feels that Congress Government has nominated their supporters only.

The Association further calls upon the Government of Bombay to include representatives of Hakims' Association who are Leaguers on to the Board of Indian Medicines.

MUSLIMS' MEETING AT MAHIM

A public meeting of Mahomedans will be held on the second day of Ramzan Id (Bast Id) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Durga at Mahim to consider the triennial accounts of the Durgah of Pir Fakih Ali Mukhdoom.

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL

The following is a statement of the attendance of the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital, for the month of October 1939. The total attendance was 6756, out of which 3652 were males, 2295 were females and 809 were children. 134 operations were performed. The daily average attendance was 260, during 26 working days of the month.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road, for the week ending 4th Nov. 1939, was 414; of these 285 were males and 129 females.

SIR M. NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of October 1939 was 2210, of whom 1300 were males and 910 females.

A VETERAN FREE-MASON HONOURED

BRO. S. N. SURTI

At the installation meeting of the Berar Masonic Lodge on 28th of October, a portrait of Brother Sorabji N. Surti, a retired official of the G.I.P. Railway, was unveiled at the hands of Wor. Bro. Diwan Bahadur K. V. Brahama, C.I.E., M.B.E., Dewan of Sangli, who paid a tribute to the high masonic qualities of Bro. Surti, the G.O.M. of "Lodge Berar" and particularly referred to the valuable assistance rendered by Bro. Surti to the injured persons in a railway accident at Borgaon some years back.

Meeting Of Stenographers Supports All-India Institute

The Secretary, Bombay Presidency Shorthand Writers' Association, Matunga, writes:

A largely attended meeting of Stenographers was held on Monday last under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Shorthand Writers' Association, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. S. Sadasivan, when the following resolutions were passed appealing to the All-India Stenographers' Conference to recognise the All-India Institute of Stenographers as the one and only representative professional organisation for the general body of stenographers in India.

The meeting appealed to the Central Government and the Provincial Governments to accord recognition to the All-India Institute of Stenographers and the examinations held by them.

"Baby" Staged At Thana

(From A Correspondent).

The Students' Conference held at Thana on 4th and 5th inst. was enhanced by the performance of "Baby"—a drama by late Mr. S. N. Bende. The performance was done best as all the amateurs taking part in it were sincere and honest about their roles. Though started very very late, the members of the United Sparks swayed the audience along with themselves through the story.

PRESIDENT OF RAMAKRISHNA MISSION

Visit To Bombay

His Holiness Swami Virajanandaji, President of the Ramakrishna Math and Mission, will pay a visit to Bombay about the middle of this month.

Inspired by the life and teachings of Sri Ramakrishna Swami Virajananda renounced the world and joined the Ramakrishna Order in 1891, at the age of 17.

Since 1926 he has been actively in touch with the work of the Headquarters of the Ramakrishna Math and Mission, of which he was elected Secretary in 1934 and Vice-president in May 1938 and president in October the same year.

An influential committee is being formed to accord a suitable public reception to His Holines on his arrival.

Prohibition And Madras Govt.'s Thanks To Mysore

BANGALORE, Nov. 12.

The British Resident to convey the thanks of the Government of Madras to the Government of Mysore for "their continued and valuable co-operation in the work of Prohibition" the Secretary to Government of Madras, Revenue Department, make mention of the valuable special measures taken by Mysore on the border districts.—A. P.

Ring Out The Old... ...Ring In The New!

AWAY WITH THE UNTHINKING SYSTEM OF MADE-TO-ORDER MARRIAGES! YOUTH IS BRINGING IN A NEW ERA OF FREEDOM, IN

BOMBAY TALKIES'

HERE'S GOD

CO-STARRING

The Merry Musical LEELA CHITNIS

AND

The Heroic Handsome ASHOK KUMAR

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1939

A BRITISHER'S WARNING

Mr. H. N. Brailsford's article on "Give India Her Freedom," published in our columns on Saturday, represents the mind of a pretty large and growing section of the British public. That section would have been much larger if the Congress resolutions on the war crisis had been published in Britain more fully and widely. But, as Mr. Brailsford points out, the Congress case "has been smothered by our Press," Indians having "no bombing planes with which to scatter this plea over our cities." The Congress and its friends in Britain should take steps to give wider publicity to the Congress case in Britain in the interests of truth, freedom and democracy. Mr. Brailsford's own response to the Congress demand is unequivocal and not dependent on impossible or irrelevant conditions. "There should be issued at once," he says, "in the most solemn form a declaration of our will to grant to India her full right to self-determination in words acceptable to India's leaders." But as if recalling unpleasant memories of solemn promises, he hastens to add: "Promises are not enough. Without troubling to revise the Constitution, we should act at the centre, as if responsible Government already existed. In plain words, the real leaders of India, Hindus and Muslims, should be appointed to the Governor-General's Council, and he should accept their advice, as if they were in fact responsible Ministers."

Boon To Britain

Mr. Brailsford doubtless basis his advice mainly on the justice of the Congress case. But he also relies on considerations of expediency, which may appeal more to the average Britisher. He points out that flouting the Congress will lead to coercion in India as a whole and adds: "As the news spreads, will the Americans feel more enthusiastic for our cause? When the German masses grasp it, will they be more ready to trust their fate to our idealism? By provoking a rebellion in India, "we might lose the war, and deserve to lose it." On the other hand, he is confident that if Britain grants democratic self-Government to India, at once and without reserves, "the world would grasp with amazement, Americans would look on us as an ally they could trust, the German workers would no longer fear another betrayal on the model of Versailles," and "by this act of sincerity, and generosity, we should shorten the war and lessen the bloodshed." In short the Congress demand, if conceded at once and fully, will not only give justice to India but will also be a boon to Britain in the hour of her greatest need. As Mr. Vernon Bartlett put it. If India is satisfied, "then there would be a million Indians anxious to help the British Empire in its gravest struggle." But it appears that Britain has not yet realised the gravity of the struggle.

A Fair Demand

It is a pity that many supporters of Britain continue to harp on the minority problem in spite of the Congress challenge to her to concede only such a constitution to India as would contain ample safeguards for minorities, acceptable to themselves, provided the safeguards are consistent with Indian independence. If the Congress accepts the minority claims, Britain will have no cause for objection left on the score of the minorities. If, however, Congress does not accept those claims, Britain is automatically free from her obligation to it under the terms of the settlement sought by it. Referring to the doubts of some about the representative character of the Congress and the fears about minorities, Mr. Vernon Bartlett pertinently observes: "What party anywhere represents a whole population? Where are there no minorities? The Hindu-Muslim disputes undoubtedly make the problem much more difficult, but the difficulty will never be lessened if we in Great Britain make Home Rule for India dependent upon their disappearance." This is a good answer, so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. Congress does not want anything for itself or to be decided finally by itself or any other existing political bodies. It asks for independence for all Indians, as determined by a Constituent Assembly constituted on as wide a franchise as is practicable, with safeguards for minorities as determined by their own representatives in the Assembly. No demand can be fairer than this. If Britain persists in rejecting it, it can only mean that Britain's talk of freedom, democracy and self-determination is only hypocritical cant. It may mislead many but not Indians.

Palestine

General Nuri Said, the Iraq Premier, is on a visit to Cairo, the object of which is reported to be a discussion with Aly Maher Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, on the subject of Palestine. The Iraq Premier's move has most probably been undertaken on the initiative of the British, who are, naturally, anxious to secure settled and peaceful conditions in Palestine for the better prosecution of the war. But so are they anxious for a settlement of India also—on their conditions. The problem, therefore, is whether the scheme which General Nuri Said has taken to Cairo satisfies Arab demands or is just as beautifully meaningless as the offer to India. General Nuri Said has declared at Baghdad that:—

"We no longer fear that Palestine will become Zionist; we have no doubt that the Arab majority will continue to control their country. When Britain has settled the problem of Jewish immigration in a manner acceptable to the Arabs she will find no difficulty in reassuring them of her intentions and setting up an independent state of Palestine."

This is delightful but not quite satisfactory. The Arabs have, in the interests of peace, sacrificed many of their just national rights under the cynically unjust compulsion of British Imperialism. They cannot sacrifice more. They cannot, that is to say, modify their last offer which they have made and which has been agreed upon by the statesmen of the Arab States including the Premiers of Egypt and Iraq. These statesmen would be guilty of an act of betrayal if they allowed themselves to be inveigled into the advocacy of a scheme which cheated the Arabs of even those minimum rights which they now demand. The country is Arab. It must remain Arab, that is to say, no further immigration should be accepted beyond what the Arabs agreed to. And the country should really be free.

Soviet-Finnish Crisis

Observers in Helsinki believe that Soviet-Finnish talks have reached a critical stage. This is only too true. The official Tass Agency denounces Finland's attitude as "uncompromising." The proofs offered are that Finland has increased her army in the Karelian Isthmus—incidentally, what about large Soviet re-inforcements along the Finnish frontier?—and that Finland has made no "concessions" to Russia What "concessions" Russia desires from an "uncompromising" Finland is indicated by the demand for a mainland naval base which, to be strategically acceptable to Russia at all, must destroy the security of Finland. The Tass Agency's denunciation, inspired as it undoubtedly is, is clearly a threat and designed to create an intimidatory atmosphere for the "fresh memorandum" which Russia is reported to be preparing. But what happens if Finland again resists the offensive on her nerves?

Public Assistance In Denmark

By Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya

II

There is another form of poor relief known as Communal Assistance. Those are usually large number of cases where the cause of certain difficulties are hard to define and may be the result of many circumstances and where a little assistance may relieve tension, help is granted on the condition it is paid back when circumstances improve. Under an entirely different category however comes the item "Special Care." It has been felt that in certain cases no conditions can be attached to the grant of relief, responsibility. These cover not merely the feeble-minded, lunatics, but also cripples, the dumb, the blind and the deaf as also those suffering from malignant diseases such as cancer, tuberculosis and similar complaints, the combating of which forms an important part of the country's health programme. All these are not however, put in the same category where their treatment is concerned. All victims of venereal diseases and epidemics as well as tuberculosis are treated free regardless of the patient's pecuniary circumstance. With regard to others while the State takes care to see that clinics for their treatment are provided, a fee is charged for all those who are in a position to pay or can have someone to pay for it.

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In the case of the mentally defective, compulsory treatment is provided by legislation with the right of appeal to the Ministry for Social Affairs, which retains special medical advisers for this purpose. The institutions are, however, all private and bear a worthy testimony to the responsibility society has felt towards these unfortunate people and has done much on its own initiative without waiting for the State to perform the task. The State has now recognised these institutions and maintains some control through a board and also gives grants. Attention is sought to be given to them, especially the slightly affected ones, from the very early stages particularly in the case of children who show such tendencies. These are usual! placed in homes in the country but under the constant supervision of the institution and this is known as control led family care. The Danish Law permits the sterilization of the feeble-minded. This enables them to enjoy a larger share of freedom than they might otherwise. They are given ample opportunities for suitable occupation and instruction. There are special institutions for the epileptic, for the neurotic and for the insane.

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By far the most interesting and appealing is their scheme for child-welfare. To those who had seen the vast welfare work in Germany a few years ago or the fascinating experiments of the socialist Municipal Corporation of Vienna of pre-German regime, the Danish work may not strike as any thing very extraordinary. But it is no less creditable all the same. At the transitional stage between insured benefits and public assistance on account of distress there is a group of special rules for children. The administration is placed in the hands of separate local organs appointed by the popularly elected local bodies, and some others who take interest in such work. The chairman of the Social Committee, which administers all social affairs, is also a member of it. It is a recognised principle that as far as possible each case must be investigated and decided on its own merit and not to be guided too much by rules and regulations. Child welfare is divided into three phases: supervision, preventive child welfare and boarding out. Supervision as organised by the child welfare committee affects children under 14 who are boarded, illegitimate children upto their 7th year, children under 18 whose parents are receiving continuous public assistance and children who depend on public support. This committee may extend its supervision to other children if it has some serious and adequate ground for doing so. In the same way it can remove a child from public supervision if it thinks it can live under satisfactory circumstances and the Committee's supervision becomes only an unnecessary interference. There are at present 51,000 children representing 6 per cent. under 14 years of age. The direct supervision is done by a supervisor appointed by the Committee. Those people who wish to take in the children to be boarded out by Committee, have to secure special permission from the Committee as they have to satisfy certain economic and social conditions to ensure a satisfactory atmosphere for the children.

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In preventive welfare in the earlier stages when interference seems necessary it takes the form of warnings to parents and sometimes to the child, appointment of a supervisor-guardian, an order to attend an institution for the preventive care of children or instructions with regard to the education or employment of the child. Where it is a case of neglect due to both parents being at work the child is usually sent to a preventive institution. These institutions comprise creches for infant children, kindergarten for those between two and six and free-time homes as they are called for school children. In the latter the school keeps them occupied half the day and the rest of the day they are kept occupied by the institution without being subjected to the strict routine of a full-time school. These institutions are mostly private but subject to Government supervision.

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There are also provisions for easing family burdens in the case of the unmarried, the deserted or the divorced. In these cases the mothers have an affiliation order against the child's father usually three-fifths or two-thirds of the cost of maintaining the child. Where the father fails to make this order good, the mother can claim an advance from the authorities. In which case the responsibility for collecting it from the father devolves upon the Committee, which advances the sum to the motner. The penalty for non-payment is very severe and may take the shape of imprisonment or other legal disabilities.

Assistance is also given to widows with little children as also to expectant mothers and when they are confined, where they are not entitled through the sick-clubs or any other benefit. They get free hospital treatment and also milk while nursing the child.

Deutschland Day By Day

Hitler Practising Revolver Shooting

(As Reported To Our London Correspondent)

Since the outbreak of the war, Hitler has practised revolver shooting at moving targets every day.

Communist and Revolutionary Socialist cells which are springing up all over Germany are now coming out boldly into the open—thanks to Nazi-Bolshevik Pact of Non-aggression.

Many of the big munition factories—including even Krupps—now have their Red cells, while Communists are also busy spreading their propaganda in the fortifications of the Siegfried Line.

The most powerful of these propagandists are ex-Communists of the pre-Hitler regime, who have had to lie low for a few years, but are now resentful at being conscripted and mobilised to fight for the Hitler regime.

Following the prohibition in Germany of Hitler's 'Mein Kampf', the works of the Nazi mystic and Cultural Leader Alfred von Rosenberg have also been banned.

The reason is the same—the fiery denunciation of Bolshevism which they contain.

Following the flight of Herr Thyssen, the steel magnate, from Germany, several other leading industrialists are getting out of the country, with their families.

They are making for Switzerland where they are ostensibly staying for "prolonged holidays." But they have managed to get part of their fortunes out, too. They fear that Hitler's Pact with Moscow must spell the reign of Bolshevism in Germany before long.

Posters and pamphlets in Germany even if issued by local Nazi Party officers, are now subject to censorship.

This measure is taken as proof that the real censorship is no longer in the hands of Dr. Goebbels, but part of the rights which the Reichswehr has assumed.

The discovery by the Nazis that the "Red Plague" of yesterday is the staunch ally to-day has led to a certain thinning out in the ranks of German political periodicals. Papers which for a year had been primarily devoted to denunciations of the red pest and Moscow have simply disappeared without comment.

An exception is the monthly "Contra Komintern", which, according to an announcement in the September issue, had to appear henceforth "on a broader basis and with a new title."

What the latter is the anxious subscribers have yet to learn, but the announcement makes it clear that Bolshevism has been displaced from its own old position and that world enemy number one is now to be exclusively the Jews. The September issue of "Contra Kimontern" is something of a curiosity; it consists merely of the cover, the above announcement and an advertisement of a pamphlet entitled "Robber-State Poland".

Leaders of the Hitler Youth are also having similar difficulty in explaining the disappearance of the Red Plague. The first verse of one of their marching songs ran as follows:—

Little drummer, beat your drum!
To Moscow we will march,
Into Moscow we will storm,
The Bolshevists shall feel, our might
And roses bloom along our path,
As Hitler's lads approach their land.

Increasing numbers of German troops are deserting to Belgium. Most of them are from Austria. They say they have been taken away from their native country because the Nazi Chiefs felt that the only way to keep Austria "loyal" to the Reich was to transport all Austrian soldiers to distant fronts, and garrison Austria entirely with Prussians.

Similarly, thousands of male Czechs are being moved from their own country into the interior of Germany, where they are being sent into the munition factories for forced labour.

So long as there are only Czech women and children left in Bo-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1).

Frankly Speaking

Italo-Turkish Pact?

Reports are now steadily gaining ground in regard to the probable conclusion of an Italo-Turko-Greek Non-Aggression Pact. These reports are, for the present, no more than an appreciation of certain current tendencies in that part of Europe. They are just intelligent anticipations which will take time to materialise. That they will eventually materialise is not at all unlikely, for the very simple reason that Italy regards Russo-German developments with great misgivings. The Pact, if and when it is concluded, will change the whole aspect of the European situation. Turkey and Greece are linked politically to Rumania, Britain and France. Their Pact with Italy will link her ultimately with the latter three.

Blow For Hitler

A significant cable from Tokio dated Friday last reads thus:—

"The Japanese Government still recognise the Polish Ambassador in Tokio," said a spokesman of the Foreign Office to a Press conference. He added that Japan refused to acknowledge the legality of the invasion and partition of Poland.

That is another blow to Herr Hitler. The Fuehrer's anti-comintern allies have, naturally, deserted him. But this is not all. The blunt refusal by Japan to recognise his conquest is, potentially, an event of international magnitude. It points to an eventual possibility of as radical a development in Japanese attitude towards the Russo-German alliance, as the report of negotiations for an Italo-Turko-Greek Pact does in respect of Italy.

Burma's Demand

Burma is following India's lead speedily enough. Her Ministry was not prompt or definite enough in its demands for constitutional reform. On October 12 it presented the Governor with a communication which, 'inter alia' stated as follows: 'Whatever be the measure of reforms to be meted out to India, we are of the opinion that the circumstances in this country are such that Burma not only deserves but is also capable of assimilating a larger measure of reforms than India. 'In the circumstances we would request His Excellency kindly to address His Majesty's Government so that Burma is not overlooked in any declaration that might be made with reference to further reforms regarding India: We would also request His Excellency to urge His Majesty's Government to declare further that the reforms in Burma will, at least, not be less than those to be conferred on India." Apart from its being somewhat late, the representation was indefinite, halting and conditional. The Ministry asked for reforms for Burma to be conceded only if India got any, and seemed content with any reforms so long as they were "not less than those to be conferred on India.

Disappointing Response

As was only to be expected, the Governor has now given a reply which is far more indefinite and disappointing than the demand. He only states on behalf of the British Government that "the constitutional objective after separation will remain progressive realisation of responsible government in Burma as an integral part of the Empire" and that "they will continue to use their best endeavours to promote the attainment of this objective so far as it lies with them to do so." Buma is as much entitled to freedom and self-determination as is India. Indeed, if Britain's claim to protect minorities is to be accepted, she has the advantage that she is free from communal differences, the resident Indians being content to settle their claims with the Burmans without any external interference. Burma's demand, therefore, is irresistible and crucial test of Britain's sympathy for freedom.

Legislature's Next Step

We trust the Burma Ministry will now at least realise the need for demanding the right of self-determination and complete freedom, independent of India's fortunes. India will only rejoice at Burma winning freedom, earlier and will give all possible support to that demand. The latest reports show that the Burmese papers are dissatisfied with the Governor's statement as it contains no indication whatsoever that there will be any constitutional advance after the war. Some papers even suggest that the Ministry should resign. Dr. Ba Maw, ex-Premier, who now leads the Burma Freedom Bloc, condemns the Governor's statement as "worse than useless." He declares that the present universal Burmese demand is for immediate and unconditional independence. We fervently hope this claim is accurate and well-founded. Our only wonder is why in face of such a universal demand the Ministry made a feeble and halting representation to the Governor. However, the Legislature should now hasten to make amends by adopting a resolution on the lines of that carried by the Legislatures in all the provinces in India under Congress adm'nistration.

Ramakrishna Mission's Educational Scheme

The Ramakrishna Mission has undertaken a laudable scheme of starting immediately a residential Intermediate Arts College at Belur in Howrah district in Bengal and attaching to it later on industrial, agricultural and other sections, "in order to provide the students with the means of earning their livelihood along with general education in Arts and Science." A part of the land necessary for the scheme has already been purchased and the rest is being acquired for the College through the Government, the notification about which has recently been published. It is estimated that for the initial cost of the land and the College building etc. the Mission needs at least Rs. 50,000 immediately. So far, however, only Rs. 10,000, has been contributed by an American lady devotee of Swami Vivekananda, who suggested some such scheme many years ago, and some more contributions have been promised by certain friends of the Mission in this country. While wholeheartedly supporting the Mission's appeal for more funds, we would strongly recommend that from the very outset the proposed College should have industrial and agricultural sections attached to it, however modest these sections may be in the beginning. This will make a stronger appeal to the people, who feel there are now too few institutions for technical education.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

TOKYO, Nov. 10.

"The Government still recognises the Polish Ambassador in Tokio" a Foreign Office spokesman told a press conference.

The spokesman added that Japan refused to acknowledge the legality of the invasion and the partition of Poland.—Reuter.

* * * *

Allama Mashriqi, the Khaksar leader, had, it is reported, sent a number of telegrams to Doctor Khan not to resign office.

The Allama owes an apology to the Muslim League.

But why did he do it?

* * * *

"Bombay, Sunday.

Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, who was expected in Bombay on Sunday has not arrived. He is likely to be here on Monday morning."

Reads, doesn't it, somewhat like a war front bulletin about some reconnaissance 'plane.

* * * *

Will some kind friend, known or unknown, lend us—we mean the Junior Colleague—their Radio set?

Only for this evening.

* * * *

India's "representative" Sir Md. Zafrullah, who is also an eminent Muslim leader, declared at Paris that "India had a great diversity of races, languages and creeds, but she was united in her determination to stand by the Empire and its Allies . . . ."

But not by India, oh no, not by India.

Long live the Empire and Sir Md. Zafrullah!

* * * *

According to M. Lebrun, the French President, "young men of France and the British Empire were again fighting in defence of the unalienable rights of mankind."

And mankind, of course, is confined to Europe.

* * * *

The question of an alternative leadership to that of Mr. Attlee is being tentatively canvassed in British Labour circles.

British Tory circles might follow this example with positive and practical profit to Britain and the world, if not to themselves.

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Herr Hitler, it is reported, was present at the funeral at Munich of his bomb victims.

Was it by way of apology on behalf of the bomb or thanksgiving on behalf of himself?

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The Germans have now informed the Dutch Foreign Minister that the Belgo-Dutch peace offer would be "carefully examined". by the German Government.

Something *had* to be done to stop that quick flooding of the German-Dutch frontier.

* * * *

The official Tass Agency of Moscow denounces Finland's attitude towards the Soviet proposals as "uncompromising."

Finland, that is to say, is doomed.

Special News From London

Stalin Nominates His Successor

Man Who Talks Of Soviet Occupation Of Berlin As Next Dictator

(From Our Correspondent).
LONDON, (By Mail).

Bitter allegations against the Communists are made by "F. B"—obviously Mr. A. Fenner Brockway, secretary of the Independent Labour Party, in the current issue of the party's weekly paper "New Leader."

He relates how a German refugee belonging to the Communist Opposition labelled "Trotskyists" by the orthodox "Reds," was denounced by the Communists in Belgium as a Gestapo spy.

Some time later a friend of the "Trotskyist," who has taken no part in the activities of the Communist Opposition, arrived in England and secured a post as a teacher of languages in a private school. Mr. Brockway infers that he is now in prison as a suspect because of Communist interference. The explanation which he adopts is that he was given away by the Communist Party in this country," just as was the German refugee in Belgium.

BEVIN WAGE PLAN.

Mr. Ernest Bevin and Sir Walter Citrine, trade union leaders, are supporting a plan for the stabilisation of wages and prices which is to be submitted to the Government.

This "Bevin Plan" is based on a proposal that the Government should not permit any increase in the prices of food and essential commodities. It suggests that if overseas suppliers make an increase in price essential, then the increase should not be passed on to the public, but should be evened out from a Government fund.

Fixed prices would be accompanied by a wages truce. The alternative, it is claimed, would be a vicious circle of rising prices and wages and an ultimate cost to the country far in excess of the Bevin plan. It will be Sir Walter's task to bell the union cat and hold off any demands for increase.

STALIN'S SUCCESSOR.

Stalin, says "Daily Sketch," has appointed his "political heir" and successor.

He is Alexis Jdanov, aged 43, vigorous, ruthless, son of Russian priest. He will be Russia's next Dictator.

According to "Sketch," Jdanov has been pushed quietly to the fore in Soviet politics since the war began by being called to most of the recent conferences at the Kremlin. For some time he has been chairman of the Soviet Foreign Affairs Commission. It was Jdanov who urged Stalin to adopt the policy which led Soviet troops to occupy more of Poland than Hitler intended they should.

In the past Jdanov has spoken of "the occupation of Berlin" as the ultimate aim of Soviet policy.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

Germany's plan that Russia should build many of her U-boats has been abandoned because Nazi experts have reported adversely of Russian building.

But Russia has prevailed on Berlin to undertake construction of a number of Soviet warships, with Soviet materials. These will be used to augment the Baltic fleet which cuts Germany off from the north. This is another Stalin victory.

BRITISH PROPAGANDA.

British propaganda is still falling down badly in neutral capitals. Reasons are bad organisation and determination of Downing-street not to push the real anti-Fascist line necessary to capture mass support.

Anti-British stories are circulating everywhere, and no steps are taken to counteract them. Here is one from Dutch banking circles:

Britain, they say, has closed down on the Knickerboker exposure of the Nazi leaders' fortunes because Schacht gave warning that he would retort with details of the former close connection between Nazi Party finance and certain people very close to the Bank of England.

Whatever the truth of such stories, events of the pre-war months—including the handing over of the Czech gold to Hitler and the rumours of loan to the Nazis—have still to be lived down as far as world progressive opinion is concerned.

FRENCH COMMUNISTS.

Suppression of the French Communists is proving a difficult task.

Although the members of Parliament are under arrest, many of the leaders have avoided capture and are continuing their activities. Slogans appear nightly in the streets.

Reports from neutral diplomats in Berlin state that Krupp, the armament king, and Schacht have gone over to the side of the army and navy chiefs who are agitating for the removal of Ribbentrop.

"Three Cheers For Stalin"!

Bernard Shaw On Soviet Occupation Of East Poland

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, (By Mail).

George Bernard Shaw yesterday reproved Julius Harrison, the Hastings conductor, who has banned Wagner from his municipal concerts.

G. B. S. sent a telegram to the "Daily Herald" containing this reproof.

"Wagner Betthoven and all Huns banned at promenade in August 1914. Result no audience. Henry Wood then announced an all Wagner programme. Result house crammed. Tell Harrison. Try Sibelius.—SHAW."

Mr. Harrison bases his misguided musical censorship on the odd theory that "Wagnerian music is the prototype of Nazi aggression".

Dame Ethel Smyth declared. "I can hardly believe that Julius Harrison can be banning Wagner because of the Nazis. If art is to be affected by anything but itself, goodbye to culture".

* * * *

In the correspondence columns of to-day's "Times", a letter has appeared under the title "Poland and Russia" from George Bernard Shaw.

Shaw writes:—

Sir,—May I again point out that the news from Russia is good news for us, as far as any war news can be called good?

The question for us is not whether Mr. Molotov's speech resembles certain utterances of Herr Hitler's or not. What concerns us is whether Mr. Molotov's statements are true or not. They are obviously true to the last syllable. We have encouraged Poland to fight by our pledge to support her; and we have encouraged ourselves by silly reports that the Polish army was unbroken and that the Poles were performing prodigies of valour. The truth, as we now have to admit, and as Mr. Molotov notes, is that our support has so entirely failed that the Polish resistance has been wiped out, and with it the Polish army and the Polish Government, leaving Poland derelict to be picked up and put on by Herr Hitler as a shepherd putteth on his garment.

At this point, we being helpless, Mr. Stalin steps in and says "Not quite. If the Ukraine and White Russia are going begging, Russia will occupy them, Hitler or no Hitler". No sooner said than done. The Red Army is in occupation. Mr. Stalin, who was very explicit as to his objection to be made a catspaw to take our chestnuts off the fire, has no objection whatever to using Herr Hitler as a catspaw. The unfortunate Fuehrer is compelled to disgorge half his booty and to face yet another army saying "Thus far and no farther".

And instead of giving three cheers for Stalin we are shrieking that all is lost. M. Stalin lately sent us a photograph of himself laughing at us. When will we learn to laugh at ourselves".

Faithfully, G. Bernard Shaw.

QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO EMPIRE WOMEN

Thanks Them For Answering "Call For Fortitude And Self-Sacrifice"

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Queen in simple but effective language, to-night broadcast an Armistice Day message to the women of the Empire thanking them for the way they had answered the call for fortitude and self-sacrifice.

The Queen at the outset recalled "the seven happy weeks" of goodwill and human kindliness which, she and the King enjoyed in Canada and the United States, contrasting them with the sadly different circumstances prevailing to-day.

"The call has come and from my heart. I thank you, the women of the Empire, for the way you have answered it. The tasks you have undertaken whether at Home or in distant lands, cover every field of National service and I would like to pay my tribute to all of you who are giving such splendid and unselfish help in this time of trouble."

A NEW AND BETTER WORLD.

After a reference to those whose family life had been broken up—husbands going off to their allotted tasks and children evacuated—The Queen reminded her listeners that she and the King too knew what it meant to be parted from their children and added:

"The women of all lands yearn for the day when it will be possible to set about building a new and better world where peace and goodwill shall abide. The day must come. Meanwhile, to all of you, in every corner of the Empire, who are doing such fine work in all our services, or carrying on at Home, amidst the trial of these days, I would give a message of hope and encouragement. We all have a part to play and I know that you will not fail in yours. Only when we have won through to enduring peace, shall we be free to work unhindered for the greater happiness and wellbeing of all mankind. We put our trust in God who is our refuge and strength in all time of trouble. I pray with all my heart that He may bless, guide and keep you always."—Reuter.

KING'S REPLY TO PEACE APPEAL

(Continued from page 1.)

tial conditions on which we are determined that an honourable peace must be secured have already been plainly stated.

BRITAIN'S WAR AIMS

The immediate occasion leading to our decision to enter the war was German aggression in Poland but this aggression was only a fresh instance of German policy towards her neighbours The larger purposes for which my peoples are now fighting are "to secure that Europe is redeemed in the words of the Prime Minister, from the perpetually recurring fear of German aggression" to enable the peoples of Europe to preserve their independence and liberties and to prevent the resort to force instead of pacific means for settlement of international disputes.

BASIS FOR PEACE

The reply alludes to the amplification of these remarks by Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax and concludes: "These elements, which, in the opinion of my Governments, must form part of any settlement, emerge clearly and distinctly from these declarations of policy. Should Your Majesties be able to communicate to me any proposal of such a character as will afford real prospect of achieving the purpose I have described, I can say at once that my Governments would give them their most earnest consideration."—Reuter.

"HUMILIATING TO INDIA"

Muslim A. R. P. Ambulance Driver Resigns

From Our Correspondent.
LONDON, Nov. 11.

I understand Mr. Rashid Anwer an Indian Moslem who joined A.R.P.'s. Indian Section as ambulance driver has resigned as a protest against British Government's attitude towards the present crisis in India. In a letter to the Superintendent of the Ambulance Headquarters he says he joined for the Unit believing that the present war was being fought for democracy and in pursuance of that ideal, democracy would be extended to India.

However, the British Government spurned the request of National Congress and expressed determination to rule India as imperialist nation with only a promise to revise the already condemned constitution at the end of the war.

A patriot and democrat that I am, this attitude on the part of the British Government has greatly hurt me. I feel my country has been subjected to great humiliation."

Mr. Anwer's resignation has been accepted.

HINDU DANCES IN LONDON

Ramgopal Will Open Season To-day

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, Nov. 11

Ramgopal is opening on Nov. 13 the Winter Season of Hindu dances under the musical and scenario director Krishan Dhorda at Vaudeville Theatre, Westend.

I understand, Ramgopal hopes to entertain the members of His Majesty's Forces at one of his performances as his guests.

Ramgopal's former Polish scenario director Alexander Janta who met Gandhiji last year joined the Polish army in Paris.

"INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF MANKIND"

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The King and the French President exchanged Armistice Day telegrams.

M. Lebrun referred to the war as "this sacred struggle". He said that side by side with many veterans of the Great War, the young men of France and the British Empire were again fighting in defence of the inalienable rights of mankind.

The King replying spoke of the hallowed bonds uniting the two peoples. His Majesty said: "We have good reason to be assured that their united endeavours will be crowned with success and Europe secured from brutal violence and constant threat of brute force and peace established on a sure foundation of Liberty and Justice.—Reuter.

Zafrullah Lays Wreath

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Lord Gort, the Duke of Gloucester and other distinguished Generals awaited the arrival of Sir Zafrullah Khan and the Dominion's Representatives at the British General Headquarters.

'En route' from Paris, Sir Zafrullah Khan laid a wreath on the French military cemetery.

After lunch the Representatives informally talked with Lord Gort.

Sir Zafrullah Khan summarised the actions in India to help the Allied cause. Later, the party visited the Head Quarters of the R. A. F. units forming part of the B. E. F.—Reuter.

"RESTORE LEAGUE OF NATIONS"

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Lord Cecil in a speech at Northampton emphasised the need for restoration of the League of Nations machinery to full efficiency.

The Supremacy of Law in international affairs, he said, was no less important than in national affairs. Before peace could be talked about, Germany must first withdraw forces from Poland and Czechoslovakia and Britain must build again an international organisation of peace-loving powers pledged to prevent aggression.—B.O.W.

British M. P. Dead

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The death has occurred of Sir Alfred Hopkinson, M.P.—Reuter.

PROVINCES TO SETTLE COMMUNAL PROBLEM

If All India Leaders Fail, Younger Men To Promote Unity

IF THE COMMUNAL QUESTION CANNOT BE DECIDED ON AN ALL-INDIA BASIS, RESPONSIBLE CIRCLES IN TOUCH WITH THE CONGRESS AND THE MUSLIM LEAGUE BELIEVE THAT THERE IS A MOVE AFOOT TO DEVISE WAYS AND MEANS TO SETTLE THE PROBLEM PROVINCE-WISE IN ORDER TO REMOVE THE TENSION AND TAKE AWAY THE INITIATIVE FROM THE OLDER LEADERS.

In the meantime negotiations between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on behalf of the Congress, and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, representing the Muslim League, are to be re-opened at a very early date.

Correspondence is at present going on between the two leaders to settle the meeting place and well-informed circles hold that both sides are genuinely anxious to bridge the gulf between the two communities.

There is a growing feeling among the younger people in both camps that unless the elder leaders can bring about a settlement at a very early date, it may be necessary for the younger people to come in the field and take the initiative in their own hands.

The latter say that although they have profound respect for the elders, they cannot possibly allow the future destiny of the motherland to be jeopardised merely because these elders are incapable of getting out of the old ruts and stereotype methods which have been tried so often without success.

It is further stated that it would be simpler and easier to achieve an honourable settlement if the worn-out diplomatic methods of approach are replaced by frank and open discussions.

If on account of the obduracy of the elder leaders a settlement on an all-India basis is not arrived at in the immediate future, it may be necessary, say the younger leaders, to devise ways and means for settling the problem province-wise and take away the initiative from the hands of these older leaders.

The idea of a province-wise communal settlement, it is learnt, is being seriously mooted in some responsible quarters. The Premier of the Punjab, Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, welcomed the proposal as a good alternative if the leaders failed in their efforts to achieve it on an all-India basis.

Such a proposal, he said, could be put into effect only if the High Command of the Congress and Mr. Jinnah give freedom of action to their provincial leaders. He was hopeful of bringing about a satisfactory solution of the problem in the Punjab. And if that happened, he was sure, Bengal and Sind would follow suit. A necessary pre-requisite, however, was that provincial leaders were released from their allegiance to the central organisation.

PREMIER'S HOPE.

The Premier added that he hoped that Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah would not fail in their unity efforts and before long the difficulties would be overcome. If his help was required at any stage, because Punjab's was the most thorny problem, he would be willing to go to Wardha or Bombay.

The broad principle of agreement between the communities, suggested by Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, is that instead of the safeguards provided in the present constitution for the minorities they should agree to set up in every province "minority committees". The function of these committees should be to advise the Government on all questions affecting the minorities in the province concerned and by convention the advice should always be accepted.

The matters on which the committees would be authorised to advise should be made explicit. And in the case of a difference of opinion between the minority committee and the Government, the matter should be referred to the adjudication of the Federal Court.

Sir Sikander Hyat Khan claims that if he had the certificate of communal settlement in his pocket, India would straightaway assume the status of a Dominion. Britain, he said, in the declaration of Sir Samuel Hoare had promised the status of a Dominion to India, if it solved her communal differences. If the pre-requisite was available, he said, it would rest on Britain to contradict its declarations.—"C. and M. Gazette".

FISHERMEN AS SAILORS

LONDON, (By Mail).

Fishermen from Hull and Grimsby are receiving training in minesweeping.

The method followed in mine sweeping is very similar to trawlying, a process which these men have known all their lives; and to teach "seamanship" to a Hull fishermen is beyond the power of any Naval instructor.

There is, however, plenty to learn—the queer ways of depth charges for example—and naval discipline and routine is new to the men who have spent their working lives in the free and easy atmosphere of a deep-sea trawler.

Many of these men had experience of German naval warfare between 1914-1918. Some had seen their unarmed boats destroyed by German gunfire and the losses suffered by the fishing fleets among the German minefields were terrible. It is small wonder that most of the men want a chance to hit back at their old enemy.

One man—he had been at sea since he was fifteen—summed up this feeling perfectly. "I knows the sea and I knows the trawling—what I wants to know is how to work this bloody gun".

National Education Scheme

The All-India Federation of Educational Associations have prepared a scheme of national education, which will be considered at the 15th All-India Educational Conference to be held at Lucknow on December 27 under the presidentship of Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan.

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Better Claim Than India's

Burma Demands Dominion Status

RANGOON, Nov. 10.

The Burmese newspapers express dissatisfaction with the Governor's statement, and holds the opinion that the statement contains no indication that the problem will be reviewed after the war. They maintain that Burma's claim is better than India's owing to the absence of communal differences, and say that if the British Government could not consider the Indian problem now, they should consider Burma's for Dominion Status immediately.

Although problems in India and Burma are not identical the question of giving independence should however be on the same footing maintains one section of the Press, which suggests that the Ministry should resign. The British Press, however, supports the statement.

No official ministerial comment is hitherto forthcoming, probably because the Ministers have not met in full cabinet. Two Ministers were away from Rangoon when the statement was made. One of them, U. Saw leader of the Myochit (Patriotic) Party, is expected to-morrow.

Dr. Ba Maw, ex-Premier, now heading the Burma Freedom Bloc, characterises the Governor's statement as "worse than useless." The present universal Burmese demand, he says, is for immediate and unconditional independence, and adds that the statement is devoid of the elements necessary to satisfy it.—A. P.

CHURCHILL'S REPLY TO NAZI THREATS

(Continued From Page 1)

the Nazis and is looking hungrily for some small country in the West to trample down and loot."

WHAT FUTURE HOLDS

Mr. Churchill would not prophesy whether the frenzy of a cornered maniac will drive Herr Hitler into the worst of all his crimes but the fate of Holland and Belgium like Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria will be decided by the victory for the British Empire and France. If we are conquered, all will be enslaved and the United States will be left single-handed to guard the rights of man. If we are not destroyed, all these countries will be restored to life.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Raids On Western Front

PARIS, Nov. 12.

A Communique states that there were raids at various points of the front during the night.—Reuter.

LABOUR M. P. TO LIVE IN CARAVAN

Col. Wedgwood On The "Ferocious Incometax"

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, October 31.

A former Labour Cabinet Minister, owner of a large country estate and occupying a luxury flat in London, has bought a caravan in which, he says, he is prepared to live for the duration of the war to cut his expenses.

He is Col. Josiah, Wedgwood, M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme, descendant of the famous potter Josiah Wedgwood, and owner of the estate of Moddershall Oaks, North Staffs.

In a recent statement to the press Col. Wedgwood said that "the ferocious 7s. 6d. income-tax will make us all retrench. I shall let Moddershall and, if necessary, live in a caravan".

Col. Wedgwood said to me: "For the last year I have had Jewish refugee living at Moddershall. Now they have gone and the house is empty. I have not been going down there very much lately. I have a very comfortable flat in London. Now that London is half empty I am quite happy here and feel fairly safe. If, however, I find it necessary on grounds of economy to give up my flat, I shall live in the caravan, which I have had placed on the estate". Col. Wedgwood plans to save £400 per year. What he saves will go into the War Loan.

DR. KHAN SAHIB AND KABUL INVITATION

PESHAWAR, Nov. 12.

With regard to his proposed visit to Afghanistan in the near future, Dr. Khan Sahib, ex-Premier, said that he had no definite plan in this regard.

He added that during the time of Nadirshah, the late King of Afghanistan, several years ago, Zahirshah, the present King of Afghanistan, extended him an invitation to Kabul. After resignation of His Ministry, said Dr. Khan Sahib, he had half a mind to fulfil that long standing invitation but in view of the political situation in the country it was not advisable for him to leave the Frontier.

Dr. Khan Sahib is proceeding to Utmanzai to-morrow.—A.P.

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Mushtaque Ali's Magnificent Century

Europeans' Day Of Leather Hunting At Esplanade Maidan

WAZIR ALI AND HAZARE SHOW IMPRESSIVE FORM

The prospects of seeing Wazir Ali and Mushtaque Ali, two of the most popular and 'complete' batsmen in India to-day, in action attracted quite a large number of cricket 'fans' to the Bombay Gymkhana ground (Esplanade Maidan), on Sunday morning when the Gymkhana continued their 1 1/2 day fixture against Mr. A. S. Jasdenwalla's XI. And these 'fans' weren't disappointed.

Impressive Displays

Rather they took back pleasant inferences which, certainly augur well for the Muslims' chances of pulling off the 'hat trick' in the forthcoming Pentangular Tournament. For, Mushtaque and Wazir both gave a fine account of themselves, exhibiting impressive form with the bat. The brilliant Indore stroke-player retired after hitting up a quick 100 in his own inimitable style—his footwork and wrist-work both being a treat to watch. Wazir also batted in superb and extremely confident style for his 45 and another season of brilliant successes can safely be predicted for the great Bhopal bat, in the Pentangular where he's scheduled to lead a very strong Muslims' side.

R. F. Moss (53) and R. Ashley (3), the overnight not outs resumed the home team's initial venture. After only 13 runs had been added to the previous day's total of 171 for 5, the Europeans lost two wickets in quick succession. Moss was caught by Hazare off Lalji for 58 and thereafter with the solitary exception of Walker, none of the home team's batsmen could cope with Hazare and Hakim and the whole side was out for 221, with only 50 runs added to the overnight total—the last 5 wickets realising only 65 runs.

Mushtaque's Brilliance

The visitors opened their innings through Mushtaque Ali and S. M. Kadri and the Muslims' prospective Pentangular opening pair soon collared the unimpressive European attack completely. Mushtaque Ali in particular was in irresistable form. Hooking, cutting and driving in effortless and forceful style the brilliant Indore bat took heavy toll of the home team's bowlers and treating all of them with scant respect reached three figures in no time, his magnificent well-deserved century

H. S. Hazare, the promising C. I. and "Rest" all-rounder, gave a good account of himself against the Bombay Gymkhana yesterday.

including 13 fours and a six. Kadri had during the same period scored only 33 preferring to stick to his characteristic sedate 'keep-your-end-up' tactics. After having put on between them 146 runs for the first wicket both batsmen retired in favour of Wazir Ali and Dilawar Hussein. The burly Muslims' and India wicket-keeper used his awkward stance to advantage against the slow bowlers but after slashing about and hitting up a quick 15 fell an early victim to one of Wensley's well-guarded off-breaks. Hazare joined Wazir Ali and another fine partnership ensued.

Wazir In Perfect Form

Wazir was in perfect trim and combining aggression and defence in correct

S. Wazir Ali, the popular skipper of the Muslims' side is in perfect trim for the Pentangular.

S. Mustaque Ali, the brilliant Indore bat, scored a magnificent century against the Bombay Gymkhana on Sunday.

proportions soon mastered the home team's attack completely. But after having scored a neat 45 which included 7 fours, Wazir purposely 'threw away' his wicket—in order to give the remaining batsmen a chance—skying Mushet, in attempting a big hit to the on, for Moss to bring off an easy catch. Grand off-drives, strongly reminiscent of the one and only 'Wazir' were a feature of his innings which was all along played in confident, effortless style. K. C. Ibrahim, the promising local bat, now joined Hazare who had hitherto been shaping impressively and the two of them carried on the good work in real 'holiday' fashion, till Hazare reached his individual 50, which included 6 fours, and retired in favour of Hakim. Soon after, Ibrahim also withdrew having hit up a quick 31 which had a six and 3 fours. Richards, the popular "Rest" bowler and "get-rich-quick" bat livened up things towards the latter part of the evening by availing real Jessopian methods till Rimmer sent him back with a well-judged catch—off Wensley—near the on-boundary. Hakim had his stumps spreadeagled by Wensley after reaching the inauspicious 13! When closure was applied Mr. A. S. Jasdanwalla's XI had scored 334 for 8, the match ending in a far too one-sided fashion in favour of the visitors.

SCORES

BOMBAY GYMKHANA

A. N. Brewer, c Ibrahim, b Richards	3
B. R. T. Greer, c Kadri, b Richards	41
J. E. Tew, c Mushtaque Ali, b Hazare	35
R. F. Moss, c Hazare, b Lalji	53
A. F. Wensley, b Peerbhoy	16
D. J. Rimmer, l.b.w. Hazare	19
R. Ashley, c Lalji, b Hazare	11
R. A. Roberts, st. Dilawar, b Hazare	3
F. J. G. Walker, not out	26
R. C. Mushet, c Dilawar, b Hakim	7
J. N. Compton, b Hakim	0
Extras	2
Total	221

Fall of wickets: 1 for 11, 2 for 67, 3 for 86, 4 for 131, 5 for 156, 6 for 184, 7 for 184, 8 for 192, 9 for 221.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Richards	11	3	31	2
Hakim	15.4	1	43	2
Hazare	20	3	71	4
Lalji	12	1	42	1
Peerbhoy	5	1	22	1
Ibrahim	2	0	2	0
Wazir Ali	1	0	5	0
Mushtaque Ali	1	0	3	0

Lalji bowled one no ball.

MR. A. S. JASDENWALLA'S XI

S. Mushtaque Ali retired	100
S. M. Kadri retired	33
Dilawar Hussein, b Wensley	15
S. Wazir Ali, c Moss, b Mushet	15
H. S. Hazare retired	50
K. C. Ibrahim retired	31
A. A. Hakim, b Wensley	13
G. Richards, c Rimmer, b Wensley	19
A. Peerbhoy (not out)	6
A. H. Shakoor (not out)	2
Extras	20
Total (for 8 wickets)	334

Y. Lalji did not bat.

Fall of wickets: 1 for 146, 2 for 146, 3 for 162, 4 for 241, 5 for 275, 6 for 305, 7 for 322, 8 for 329.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ashley	17	1	66	0
Behrend	13	1	55	0
Mushet	19	1	96	1
Wensley	27	0	97	3

No Balls: Wensley 4.
Wide Balls: Ashley 1.

EUROPEAN SIDE FOR PENTANGULAR

The following players have been selected to represent the Europeans in the Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament, which commences at the Brabourne Stadium next Wednesday:—

R. ASHLEY (Captain),
R. F. MOSS,
A. F. WENSLEY,
J. E. TEW,
D. J. RIMMER,
J. N. COMPTON,
S. GRAHAM,
G. R. R. BROWN,
R. C. MUSHET,
B. R. T. GREER,
A. N. BREWER,
RESERVES
R. A. ROBERTS,
F. J. G. WALKER,

The Europeans are to meet the Hindus in the opening match of the Tournament, on November 15, 16 and 17.

INDIAN AVIATIONIST HONOURED

P. P. Nazir Appointed To American Institute Of Aeronautical Science

A New York correspondent writes:—

The arrival of a modest and unassuming young Indian aviation expert, Mr. Phiroze Nazir, of Bombay, the first Indian to be an Associate Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society of England, and also the first and only Indian member of the American Institute of Aeronautical Science, is an interesting fact to be commented upon.

Mr. Nazir, no stranger in aviation circles of India, England, or the United States one will remember, has been working on the theory that any material increase in the lifting capacity of an aeroplane would have important results in all classes of flying, in regard to the load carried for a given expenditure of power. Mr. Nazir, one will further recall, has constructed a device which caused a mild sensation in aviation engineering circles, for opening a slot in the rear part of the wing, some distance from the rear edge, at the moment that flap usually hinged at the rear edge of the wing is depressed. This slot causes a circulation of the air about the after part of the wing, namely, the part which is ordinarily least efficient.... Up to the present, there has been no device to assist an airflow over the afterpart of the wing. Mr. Nazir's success in trebling the lift of this part of the wing by his simple idea of sucking the air, and apparently the boundary layer around it, is thus a matter of great interest and importance. The experiments have shown the effect of the cut slot in association with the flap to be independent of the incidence of the wing.

A TRIBUTE TO INDIA

Mr. Nazir received his elementary education in Bombay, and from his early school days he was interested in flying and mechanical engineering. By virtue of his brilliancy and worthiness, he soon received the benefits of the Sir Ratan Tata Charity Trust, which mainly assisted him ever since he

Mr. P. P. Nazir

has left India. Mr. Nazir obtained his scholarships to pursue his aeronautical studies in England. He also has been a special research scholar of the Society of India in Aeronautics for several years.

When interviewed in New York, he informed the writer of presently preparing a scientific paper to the American Institute of Aeronautical Science. The fact that poverty is still close at his heels did not deprive him of his determination to succeed in the task he has undertaken. The interest and tribute which the press of England and the United States has paid him, are best evidence of Mr. Nazir's deserving every possible assistance and co-operation in his task. He is a distinguished representative of the progressive and enterprising spirit of the India of to-day.

HOW PRESS CAN END COMMUNALISM

S. Srinivas Iyengar's Plea For Non-Party Newspapers

MADRAS, November 12.

"THE ONLY WAY TO CUT THE KNOT OF COMMUNALISM WAS TO HAVE A NON-PARTY PRESS", OBSERVED MR. S. SRINIVAS IYENGAR PRESIDING OVER THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF "THE MODERN TIMES," AN ENGLISH NATIONALIST WEEKLY.

Mr. Iyengar said it was after the advent of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and the Government of India Act that communalism had risen. It might rise still more and the reason for it was party politics. Mr. Jinnah said that the Congress was "Fascist Grand Council" and his opposition to the Congress was on communal ground while that of himself (Mr. Iyengar's) was on political ground.

NOT THE RIGHT ATTITUDE

"I am afraid," added Mr. Iyengar, "there is a tendency in certain section of the Press to go with the current and to think that it is their duty to express the majority opinion. I think it is not the right attitude."

Referring to Hindu-Muslim question Mr. Iyengar said it was a question of action and settlement. It should not be made an All-India problem. It was of very little importance in certain provinces. It was the duty of the Press to offer an independent solution. Mr. Iyengar opined that party politics if intensified would result in open communal parties as had already resulted and, therefore, only National Governments in Provinces and at the centre on non-party basis was the right solution.

Mr. V. Ramdoss Panthulu, who also spoke, said that newspapers could serve the country much more effectively if they gave expression to their pronounced views on various matters. Giving at the same time equal opportunities for men of thin parties to express their view in their columns. He would prefer strong party papers with defined political views giving equal freedom for opponents to express their views. At present India needs a press, which would place in its forefront the one dominating note, namely the immediate objective of "Purna Swaraj."

SWEDISH SHIP RUNS AGROUND

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

The s.s. "Sumatra" (6840 tons) owned by the Swedish East Asiatic Company ran aground this morning in Mayapur, about thirty miles from here. The ship had left Kidderpore Dock yesterday with raw material such as hides and linseed.

The authorities of the Calcutta Port Trust have sent one of their tugs for the rescue of the ship, whose cargo is reported to be safe so far.

"The Doctor says that everyone suffers from acidity at times. It may be caused by my irregular meals lately, and the worry we've had... or it may have no definite cause. Sometimes the stomach glands pour out far more acid than is needed for digestion. This excess acid is churning about even when there is no food left to digest. It irritates the delicate stomach membrane and produces gas. The stomach gets swollen and presses on certain nerve centres. That's why I've had so many different pains."

To neutralise excess acid

"The Doctor says that Maclean Brand Stomach Powder will neutralise this excess acid at once, and put a protective coating over any inflamed parts of the stomach. The 'over-full' feeling will subside. Maclean Brand Stomach Powder cleanses the entire digestive machine, it seems, and sets it working smoothly once again... I have to take one teaspoonful of Maclean Brand after every meal until this Indigestion is gone and then the Doctor advises a regular bed-time dose to keep quite clear of excess acid in future."

A Word of Warning

"But he insisted we must get the **Maclean Brand** Stomach Powder with the signature 'Alex. C. Maclean' on bottle and carton and the red seal on carton—it's the one stomach powder he can absolutely vouch for."

When your Stomach is out of order... Nature uses hydrochloric acid to break down the food in your stomach. An excess of this acid produces gas which distends the stomach, causing pressure on the heart and certain nerve centres. You get aches in the head, between shoulders and in the stomach, together with "wind," acid taste in the mouth and biliousness. It may even cause gastric or duodenal ulcer unless corrected. To get relief and cure, the alkaline balance of the stomach *must* be restored.

The four perfectly balanced alkalis in Maclean Brand Stomach Powder quickly neutralise excess acid and spread a healing coating over the irritated stomach lining. Any fermenting waste is cleansed away and the stomach is soon made sweet and fresh. There is no easier or better way to keep the stomach clean and healthy.

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MUTT AND JEFF—If Jeff Can Get a Soap Sponsor, He Might Sell This Idea By BUD FISHER

WHAT'S THE TROUBLE, JEFF?
MY NEW GIRL-FRIEND, VIRGINIA, REFUSES TO SEE ME TODAY. IF I COULD ONLY GET ONE LITTLE LOOK AT HER I'D BE SATISFIED!
WELL, IF THAT'S ALL YOU WANT, JUST A LITTLE LOOK, WHY DON'T YOU DISGUISE YOURSELF AS A SALESMAN OR SOMETHING AND---
THAT'S A GOOD IDEA, MUTT. I'LL DO THAT!
CAN I SEE MISS VIRGINIA, THE LADY OF THE HOUSE, PLEASE?
I'M SORRY, SIR, BUT MISS VIRGINIA CAN'T SEE YOU. SHE'S IN HER BATH!
OH, THAT'S ALL RIGHT—THAT'S FINE! I'M SELLING SOAP!
NO DICE?
NO SOAP!

Islam's Heritage To India

Satyamurti Examines Impact Of Muslim Culture

We in India do not realise, as intensively and as often as we ought to, that the legacy of India is not the legacy of one single culture or civilisation. It is a rich heritage, drawing contributions from diverse races and from many epochs. The dim past of India is lost in the mysteries of antiquity. But historically speaking, Indian culture begins with the Aryan penetration into India from somewhere beyond the north of the Himalayas. India is perhaps the most ancient living country in the world—to-day, and although there have been, and there are, many diverse elements in our civilisation and our culture, there is no doubt that there is something very distinctive and almost unique about Indian culture and Indian civilisation as such. I believe and rightly claim that, be he a Hindu or a Musalman, or a Christian, the Indian as such has a deep sense of the immanence of God, cares more for the life hereafter than for the life here, and on the whole, is peace-loving and gentle person. How have these characteristics developed? Many cultures and many streams of civilisation have contributed to this; but it cannot be seriously disputed that the two main streams towards this rich cultural heritage of ours, which have flowed through the ages and are still flowing, are Hinduism and Islam, says Mr. S. Satyamurti.

TOLERANCE IN INDIA

Ever since the first Muslim invasion on India, there were contacts, and sometime conflicts, between then foreign Muslim culture and the indigenous Hindu culture. But gradually when the Muslims settled down in India and made India their home, the Muslim culture became more and more Indian, and therefore, to that extent, began to considerably influence Hindu culture and civilisation. But, although there have been centuries of Muslim rule in the country and more centuries of Hindus and Muslims living together, it is a matter of some comment that there has not been that direct inter-mingling of the two cultures and civilisations of the Hindus and Muslims as might have been expected from their close contact! But, thanks largely to Moghul culture and Moghul civilisation under Moghul Rule, Hindu and Muslims streams have mingled together in many matters. This commingling may not be seen very prominently in material ways, and may not be visible to the naked eye. But I think I am right in claiming that post-Muslim-Hindu civilisation and culture is not the same as the pre-Muslim-Hindu civilisation and culture. More, I claim that the post-Muslim-Hindu civilisation and culture is better in many ways than the pre-Muslim-Hindu civilisation and culture. Everything pointed to the commingling of the two cultures more intensively and extensively. But if they did not commingle more intimately, it was due to the contemporary feelings of intolerance towards other religions. While at that time in other countries, even in England, Protestants and Catholics were fighting one another bitterly and people were being burnt at stake for religious differences of opinion, and there were the horrors of the Spanish Inquisition, one should rather wonder at the amount of tolerance and charity that there were then in India.

LEGACY OF THE MOGHULS.

Undoubtedly the Muslims settled down in this country and treated India as their Home; and, apart from anything else, have left behind, for posterity magnificent specimens of architectural beauty, of which this country and the world will always be proud. The Taj Mahal is a 'poem in Marble' and if the Moghuls have left nothing else other than the Taj Mahal, this country has reason to be enternally grateful to them. In painting, the Moghuls have left behind a heritage for us and even to-day the system of administration in the country, especially on the revenue side, is more or less on the models laid down for all time by the Moghul Emperors, especially by the Great Akbar. It is not easy to produce the conditions of those days for our benefit to-day. But one thing emerges certain that barring a few fanatic rulers, on the whole, the Moghul Emperors were noted for their great tolerance and there was no distinction between the Hindus and the Muslims in the public service of their States. Yes, some of the greatest administrators and generals and soldiers during the Moghul period were Hindus and even to-day in the great palaces of the Moghuls which exist, you can see traces of Hindu civilisation in the form of temples built for the worship of their Queens.

RESULT OF IMPACT

All these are symptoms of the intimate impact of one civilisation upon another, of one culture upon another, and of one religion upon another. Akbar went so far as to try to found an electric religion. He failed, because no man can succeed. But his attempt proved the boldness of his mind and of the many people of his time.

And this impact of one religion upon another was not without actual results. The Religion of Sikhs was the direct result of the impact of Islam on Hinduism. The Sikhs to-day are a very virile and vigorous race. Undoubtedly Hindu in origin and largely Hindu in outlook, even to-day they form a disciplined community having public prayers, processions and their own Gurudwars. And in their keen sensitiveness in respect of those places, they are as bad or as good as the Muslims.

Above all, the most permanent contribution of Islam to India is the language which they made for the purpose of use of the people in this country—Urdu, which became the common language of India during the rule of the Moghul Emperors. To-day it is called 'Hindustani'. Written in Devanagari it is called 'Hindi' and written in Arabic it is called 'Urdu'. But the common name is 'Hindustani'. Urdu has a distinctive literature and in course of time 'Hindustani' will become the lingua-franca of India and when it does, there will be permanent land mark in the civilisation of the country given by Islam.

Later than Islam came the impact of Christianity. In our country, Christianity has developed on its own distinctive lines. It is not the aggressive christianity of the West; on the other hand, it is the spiritual christianity of the East. The Christians have set an example of education of culture, and of patriotism which other minority communities in this country may well follow and emulate.

While undoubtedly, historically speaking, these and other cults have made a common contribution to the development of India, there is more in store for the future of our Country, if only we know how to get the best out of every religion and build up a common, synthetic cult for our great Country.

NO SWARAJ WITH SEPARATE ELECTORATES

Satyamurti Pleads For Secular Democracy

MADRAS, Nov. 11

'My solution for the minority problem is that we must learn to have in this country a modern secular Democracy in which political majorities and minorities will take the place of communal majorities and minorities,' observed Mr. S. Satyamurthi speaking at an entertainment held to felicitate him on his election as Mayor of Madras.

Proceeding Mr. Satyamurthi said that separate electorates stood in their way and when they disappeared 'Swaraj' was sure to come. . . .

If it was a question of protecting languages and cultures, there were ample safeguards in the Government of India Act. The charge that the minorities were oppressed in the Provinces was an indictment against the Governors. The latter were eloquently silent.

If Lord Erskine, for example, believed that the Congress majority oppressed any minority, would he not have taken action under the special safeguards?—A. P.

Residential College At Belur

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Swami Madhavananda, Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, Belur, writes:—

The public is aware that in accordance with the scheme of Swami Vivekananda we are trying to start a Residential College for youngmen at Belur in the district of Howrah. Realising the need of imparting a knowledge of the morals and religion along with wholesome secular education, the great Swami was extremely eager to establish a Vidyamandira at the Belur Math, the Headquarters of the Ramakrishna Order. But his untimely exit from the world prevented an early fulfilment of his desire.

Following in his footsteps, the Ramakrishna Mission has been conducting various educational activities for nearly half a century, but up till now it has not been able to take up his scheme of the Vidyamandira. Swamiji desired that a University should grow at the Belur Math, with religion as its pivot and combining Oriental with Occidental learning. It will require a huge expenditure of money as well as time to materialise this scheme in full. But we think the time has come for starting, as the first step to it, a Residential College for youngmen after the model of the ancient Gurukula, and gradually building it up.

There are a few High Schools and a large number of Primary Schools under the mission. But the majority of the boys in our country have to enter into a vitiated atmosphere away from their homes, just when they attain their youth. If, at this juncture of their life, they get the opportunity of receiving a higher education amid congenial moral and spiritual environment, then they may be expected to turn into decent citizens in future and devote themselves to the service of their countty and religion.

With this object in view we are trying for the present to establish at Belur a Residential I. A. College affiliated to the Calcutta University. Later on we should like to open industrial, agricultural and other sections in order to provide the students with a means of earning their livelihood along with general education in arts and science. In the fulness of time the institution may develop into an independent University.

We propose to start the Vidyamandira on a plot of land measuring about 13 acres to the west of the Belur Math. Some of this land has already been purchased, and the rest is being acquired for the College through the Government, the notification about which has recently been published. For the initial cost of the land and College building, etc., we want at least Rs. 50,000/- immediately. Out of this Rs. 10,000/- has been contributed by an American lady devotee of Swami Vivekananda, and some more has been donated or promised by a few friends in this country. With this small amount at our disposal we have ventured to make a beginning.

We need not emphasise the necessity of an institution like this to our countrymen. As in the West, in this country also there is no dearth of generous people who, feeling in their heart of hearts the utility of proper education for our youths, are ready to spend what they can in furtherance of this object. To them we specially appeal to help us in this new enterprise. We sincerely hope that with their assistance we shall be able to start a nucleus of this great scheme of Swamiji in the coming year. Contributions will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged by the Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, P.O. Belur Math, Dt. Howrah.

ALLIANZ LIFE BANK

Govt. Of India's Note To Policyholders

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12.

A Press note states:

The Government of India desires to announce that after mature consideration of the issues involved, it is unable to authorise the continuance of the business of Allianz Und Stuttgarter Life Insurance Bank Limited in India in regard to the undertaking of new contracts of life insurance.

As regards contracts in force at the outbreak of hostilities, however, it is hoped that means may be found to allow these to continue and details of a suitable scheme are being examined.

Until a decision is announced, policy-holders whose premiums fall due are advised to follow the instructions which have been issued by the Controller of Enemy Firms.—A. P.

CONGRESS AND COMMUNAL AWARD

Mr. Dutta's Protest Against Gandhiji's Statement

COMILLA, Nov. 12.

"As President of the Bengal Congress Nationalist Party, I feel it my duty to enter an emphatic protest against this statement. It is a mis-statement to say that the Congress has loyally accepted the Award. The truth is quite otherwise," states Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutta, Deputy President of the Central Legislative Assembly, in reference to the statement of Mahatma Gandhi in the "Harijan" of November 4, 1939, where Mahatmaji says:

"But the Congress has loyally accepted it (Communal Award), because I was party to the request made to the late Mr. MacDonald to arbitrate."

Mr. Dutta adds: "The truth is that the Congress has never accepted the Award. It has on the contrary said in so many words that they do not accept it, although out of a weak-kneed policy of expediency it also said that it does not reject it.

"It is too late now to put a new interpretation on the text of the formula 'neither accept nor reject.' The Congress has already done disservice to the cause of nationalism and democracy in India by not relentlessly fighting the communal electorate, which forms the basis of that Award. Why aggravate it by saying that the Congress has loyally accepted a system of electorate which is the very negation of nationalism."—United Press.

"THROW IN YOUR LOT WITH CONGRESS"

(Continued from page 10)

masses, if political and economic emancipation of the masses is their main concern, if it is trying to protect the labour and the tenant from exploitation by the landlord and the capitalist, if the Congress has taken up what we as Christians are under religious obligation to do; if it stands for all the Communities and interests and not for a particular community or sect, it will be best, in the interests both of our community and our country, for us to throw in our lot with the Congress, and to co-operate with it in all the good work it intends to accomplish for humanity. The Swaraj (Self-Government) as visualised by the Congress is the Swaraj we as Christians will conceive of and we should therefore prepare ourselves fully to contribute our share of sacrifices for the attainment of that Swaraj. Our political salvation lies in our joining the Congress in the fight for freedom. Parties of progressive schools of thought should make determined efforts for the consolidation of the Community. They should prepare it for a united action jointly with the Congress, and should make it a strong and disciplined unit of the nation in claiming our birthright of political freedom.

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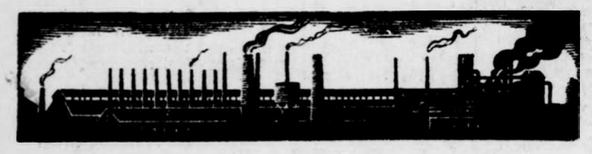

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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1939

Arrests In Hindole State

Warrants Issued Against Several Prajamandal Workers

ANGUL, Nov. 11.

Two arrests were made in Hindole State and it is reported that warrants have been issued against several workers of the State Prajamandal.

The house of Mr. Ramachandra Pati, Vice-President of the Prajamandal, was searched and some papers are reported to have been seized.

It may be mentioned here that, although Hindole Durbar announced reforms long ago for which it was highly praised by the Press and public men all over India, the ban on the Prajamandal had not yet been removed.—United Press.

ONE YEAR JAIL FOR BHOPAL LABOUR WORKER

Breach Of Defence Of India Act

(From Our Correspondent.)

KHANDWA, Nov. 8.

A Bhopal message received in the office of the Central India States' People's Conference says that after the arrest and detention of four leading public workers the Bhopal State has banned all political activities, meetings, processions, etc., for a period of two months and has arrested a fifth labour worker Comrade Yahakhan under the Defence of India Act for delivering a speech in the labourers' meeting on the 28th October.

Janab Yahakhan was prosecuted and within two and half hours of his arrest was sentenced by the court under the Defence of India Act to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year and 20 rupees fine, in default to undergo further two months rigorous imprisonment.

TRAVANCORE'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

State Congress To Launch Civil Disobedience

TATANAGAR, (By Mail).

The Secretary, Travancore State Congress Branch Jamshedpur, writes from Tatanagar:—

Mr. G. Ramachandran, Member of the Travancore Congress Working Committee addressed a meeting of the Public of Jamshedpur in the Tilak Pustakalaya, on "The present state in Travancore" on the evening of 7th instant in the course of which he said: "Under Mahatma Gandhi's advice the representatives of the State Congress waited upon the Dewan with the prayer that Government should discuss with them constitutional reforms. The State Congress suspended Civil Disobedience indefinitely and unconditionally and entered into negotiations with the Travancore Dewan. But it was discovered during the negotiations that the Travancore Dewan had absolutely made up his mind that any scheme of responsible Government would not even be considered, even as a distant goal by the Travancore Government. This means that another crisis has overtaken Travancore, and that the State Congress will now be compelled to offer battle. Next Mr. Ramachandran therefore appealed to the public of Jamshedpur to take a keen interest in the freedom movement in Travancore and to render whatever help they could to the struggle.

Orissa Premier's Reply To Governor

LET PUBLIC ASSESS "RESPONSIBILITY"

"Democracy And New Order" Must Apply To India Also

CUTTACK, (By Mail).

"I find it difficult to believe that the well-informed and soberminded people of Orissa really sympathise with him (Hitler). I am sure my Ministers do not. But the course taken by them will certainly encourage him."

Mr. Biswanath Das, ex-Premier, on his attention being drawn to this passage occurring in the statement of H. E. the Governor of Orissa said:

India And War Aims

"It is not my purpose to comment on or enter into a criticism of the appeal issued by His Excellency the Governor of Orissa in course of a statement. Nonethe-less it is necessary that our point of view should also be understood and appreciated by him. I have stated times without number that we have absolutely no sympathy for any aggression and much the less the aggression in the present war. It is clear from the appeal of His Excellency that "the constant purpose of my administration must be to see that Orissa renders all help she can give to the successful prosecution of the war."

"The Congress as the exponent of Indian Nationalism wanted to make clear and definite the war aims of Great Britain and its application to India. The war aims as expounded by His Majesty's Government is the establishment and upkeep of democracy so as to create new world order. If the aim is as stated, India has to take its due share of her responsibilities only on the understanding that she will also have that democracy and also safety from all outside aggression as a result of the new order stated above. A clear declaration to this effect was demanded by the Congress at the earliest possible stage, so that India could take her due share in the war with a clear conscience and with the least hesitation. Mere repetition of statements that Great Britain has substituted co-partnership instead of imperialism could no longer satisfy Indians.

"WITHOUT OUR CONSENT"

"This was done forgetting the fact that she was already involved in the war without her consent, though Great Britain consulted the Dominions in all stages before the declaration of the war, leaving the option to the Dominions to declare war or remain neutral.

Neither the war aims of Great Britain nor their application to India have yet been declared in spite of incessant demand from nationalist India. Under these circumstances it becomes difficult for responsible Ministers to carry on their responsibility to the people of their province on one hand and the war measures on the other. We have not put any obstacle on the way so far, in carrying out the necessary measures for the protection of life and property of the people of this country so long we were in office.

LET PUBLIC JUDGE

"The A.I.C.C. as also the Working Committee offered the fullest co-operation if the war aims are clarified and their application to India are declared. The statements clearly bring out that neither H. E. the Viceroy nor Sir Samuel Hoare have given any reply to this reasonable and modest demand. As persons with responsibility and conscience whether our non-participation in war preparations encourages Hitler or Hitlerisms," I leave the public to assess responsibility on us Congress or on the British Government.—United Press.

Baroda State Libraries' Conference

BARODA, Nov. 12

Mr. Narharibhai Parikh, President of the Gujarat section of the Adult Education committee will preside over the forthcoming session of the Baroda State Libraries' Conference to be held at Zarola, in Bhadran taluka, on November 18 and 19. Mr. Motilal C. Desai, ex-President of the Baroda City Corporation, will inaugurate the conference.—United Press.

Baroda Fire-works' Shops Gutted

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Nov. 12.

Last night all of a sudden, fire broke out in the fire-works market when twelve shops of Indian fire-works were gutted.

The loss is estimated at Rs. 12,000.

NEW PLYWOOD FACTORY

Bombay Govt. Gives Concessions To Proposed North Kanara Venture

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, November 11.

There was a proposal before the Government of Bombay for assisting a ply-wood factory in the Supa Petha of the Karwar District. It is well-known that the forests of the Karwar District contain various varieties of wood which are industrially very useful. Unfortunately, very few people had thought of exploiting the possibilities of these varieties of wood.

So, when a workable proposal for utilising the wood and turning it into plywood, was placed before the Bombay (Congress) Government, it accepted it readily and has encouraged the promoters of the proposed plywood manufacturing company by granting several concessions. One of the chief concessions is that Government will subscribe 20 p.c. of the total share capital required. It is estimated that a capital of five lakhs will be required to set the work going. The Government will appoint one of the directors and will exercise control whenever necessary.

The prospectus and articles of association of the plywood producing factory will be published shortly. The company will also organise various other allied industries in the vicinity of its main factory as the forests offer splendid opportunities for a variety of small and large-scale industries.

Training School For Jail Officers

LUCKNOW, Nov. 11.

The Jails' Officers' Training School of the U. P. Government, first of its kind in India, will be started in Lucknow very shortly.

Mr. Barkatram Kali, Principal of the School, has joined duty.—United Press.

Funds For Cuttack Drainage Scheme

CUTTACK, Nov. 11.

The Cuttack Municipality proposes to levy a tax of Rs. 2 per year on each bicycle in the town from April 1940. It is expected that the Municipality would get about Rs. 10,000 on this head and the money may be utilised for pushing up the drainage and water supply scheme of the town, which had been held up owing to financial difficulties.—United Press.

"THROW IN YOUR LOT WITH CONGRESS"

Salvation Of Indian Christians Lies In It, Says Dharam Dass

Our community is politically the most backward community in India; and it could not be otherwise, being, as we are aptly called, a missionary-ridden community. Besides being under the rule of a foreign nation, we have on our shoulders the additional yoke of foreign missions in our community life.

Doubly Diseased

We have thus unconsciously developed a mentality which is doubly diseased; and we could not be on par with our non-Christian brethren in our response to the appeal of politics unless we succeed in casting away the shackles of foreign missions that so ruthlessly bind us.

Individual Exception

.....Of course, there have been glorious individual exceptions. Those who have felt the urge of nationalism have almost invariably found in the Congress the only political body best suited to the fuller and wider play of their convictions and enthusiasm, and they have never had any cause to regret their choice.

Mr. O. Dharam Dass, President of the 33rd annual Conference of the Indian Christian Association, United Provinces said in the course of his address at Birzapur on November 10:—

The Indian Christian Association, as it is at present constituted, does not provide a full scope for the development of high national political standards. Obsessed as it is by mission and Government employees, no question of a serious political nature or one adverse to the interests of missions could be agitated in it with any appreciable success. If we would make ourselves felt in the field of politics, it is essential that we join a political body which offers a full scope for the development of our political vision.

NARROWER VISION WON'T DO

It may be observed that the I.C.A. by itself has produced no public leaders. Men like Mr. Bonnerji and Mr. Baptista rose to eminence in public life for they had realised the necessity of entering into the fold of a national organisation; and had joined the Congress.

Then, the I.C.A. itself is a communal body, not much unlike the Muslim League or the Hindu Mahasabha in the sense that each is meant for one community alone.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

While explaining the conception of Swaraj and describing what it will mean to the masses, the Congress has declared that "In order to end the exploitation of the masses, political freedom must include real economic freedom of the starving millions." It therefore mentions the following essentials of the constitution of self-Government. It says: "Every citizen of India has the right of free expression of opinion and the right of free association and combination. He shall enjoy freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess and practise his religion. The culture, language and script of the minorities shall be protected. All citizens are equal before the law irrespective of caste, creed or sex. No disability attaches to any citizens by reason of his or her religion, caste, creed or sex. The state shall observe neutrality in regard to all religions. The franchise shall be on the basis of universal adult suffrage. The state shall provide for free and compulsory primary education, etc." Besides these, the Congress promises "to secure a decent standard of living; to safeguard the interests of Industrial workers; to secure for them by suitable legislation a living wage, healthy conditions and limited hours of work; to free them from serfdom and conditions bordering on serfdom to protect women workers by adequate provisions; to save children from the drudgery of work in tender age etc."

Early in January, 1936, a gathering described as the All-India National Fellowship Council met at Wardha at the invitation of Mahatma Gandhi, and while condemning mass conversions merely to add to the numbers of particular religions, they recognised the right of individuals to conversion, including a change of faith.

PROFESSIONS PRACTISED

I believe that the rights guaranteed by the Congress should expel all suspicion from the minds of our people, especially when during the period of the working of the Congress Ministries in eight provinces in India, they have more than justified their good intentions of carrying out all the provisions contained in the declaration of Fundamental Rights and Duties. They have used their power and their opportunities for the service of these people, especially of the less privileged classes. They have shown great tact and patience in the handling of some of the most delicate situations, and have tried to effect improvement in practically every sphere of life of the masses. For these reasons, the Congress Governments only rightly enjoyed our fullest support.

Numerous works of public utility have been undertaken by the Congress through its ministries, which will always remain to their credit. It is indeed a matter for regret that the Congress should have been forced by imperialism to withdraw their ministries from our and other Congress-governed provinces. It is futile to hope that the work started by them will be carried on to its desired end by any substituted machinery.

THROW IN LOT WITH CONGRESS

The fact however remains that if the Congress has such high ideals, if its leaders have made great sacrifices in order to ameliorate the condition of the

(Continued on page 9, col. 5)

The Half-Column By "Dim"

The opening of the Bombay Racing Season is about as important an event as the opening of the Houses of Parliament. Representatives of all parties were present—F. E. James, Sir H. P. Mody, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. Mr. A. J. Wadia represented those who were stranded in Massawa at the commencement of the war.

Mohamed's Khan's superb horsemanship on Terror shows that very soon the 5lb. allowance given to Indian jockeys will be unnecessary in the case of some.

A 'faux pas de luxe' was committed by one of the Secretaries of His Excellency the Governor when he mistook one of the correspondents of the "Bombay Chronicle" for an "Onlooker" model.

Will the Prohibition Propaganda Board please note that Sir H. P. Mody is still going strong on two-per-cent beer?

Sir Sultan Chinoy is now almost a stud specialist. His farm on the outskirts of Bombay will soon be the breeding place for India's future champions.

The Maharajah of Idar is the strong silent man of the Bombay Race Course. Consequently he only appears in pictures.

Will the photographic editor of the "Sporting Times" please note that the picture of the thrilling finishes published in their first issue, shows the first horse winning comfortably by two lengths.

"TABARRA" AGITATION

Lucknow Conference Move For Settlement

LUCKNOW, Nov. 11.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Lucknow District Political Conference was held here under the presidentship of Mirza Mohammad Sadiq Ali Khan, when it was decided that a deputation of the conference should wait on His Excellency the Governor of the Province on behalf of the conference to place the views of the community in connection with the Madhe Sahaba-Tabarra controversy at an early date.—United Press.

A.-I. Khadi And Industrial Exhibition At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Nov. 11

The all-India Khadi and Industrial Exhibition which will be held here will begin from November 24.

The U.P. Government's industries, agriculture, rural health and other departments are to be fully represented at the exhibition.—United Press.

Lucknow Water Supply: Warning To Public

LUCKNOW, Nov. 12.

Warning that unchlorined water will be supplied by the Lucknow Water Works has caused considerable misgivings in the City.

Dr. Husain Zaheer of the Chemistry Department of the Lucknow University, who was formerly a Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education, in an interview said:—

"The board is exposing the city to the danger of a virulent outbreak of epidemics."

Inquiries made in the Public Health Department, however, show that though the standard of purity of water will be undoubtedly affected by the unchlorined supply, the deterioration will not be such as to cause any grave danger to public health. The public has been strongly advised not to take unboiled water.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story: Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE POISON THORN

THERE! NOW I PULL THE TRIGGER AND IF THE GUN'S AIMED RIGHT, IT MAY SHATTER THESE CUFFS! IF IT ISN'T---
A BULLET THRU THE WRIST WON'T MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE, ANYHOW, IF THIS SHIP GOES INTO A SPIN!... AND IT WILL, UNLESS I CAN GET TO THAT STICK. SO HERE GOES!
BANG!
IT'S GONE INTO A SPIN!
3-30
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